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REPORTS, COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN SUMMIT, TEST BAN

More On News Conference

LD011945 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1637 GMT 1 Apr 86

[News conference at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center in Moscow on 1 April with Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs first deputy minister; Valdimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs International Organizations Department; Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Lomeyko] A question from Rajiv Shah of the Indian PATRIOT newspaper: In the USSR's opinion, what mechanisms for talks can be the most effective to achieve a ban on nuclear weapons tests?

[Korniyenko] The Soviet Union's proposal on a radical solution of the problem of banning nuclear weapons tests envisages, as is known, the use of all possible mechanisms of talks to achieve this aim. I would remind you, in this connection, that the Soviet Union has proposed to the United States that bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks begin to work out an understanding on the total banning of nuclear weapons tests. We also have confirmed our proposal to the United States and Great Britain to resume, and to bring to a conclusion, the trilateral talks broken off by the United States in 1980. We also are prepared to make use of the proposal forwarded by the nonaligned countries to hold consultations to extend the Moscow treaty banning nuclear tests in three environments into the fourth environment which it does not currently include -- underground. Simultaneous with this, we also are in favor of beginning multilateral talks without delay within the framework of the Geneva disarmament conference in which all the nuclear powers can participate. I particularly would like to stress that the Soviet Union does not impose any preliminary conditions and does not give preference to any of the abovementioned mechanisms. In our opinion, each can play a useful role in achieving an agreement on such an important question as banning nuclear weapons tests.

In our opinion, simultaneous with bilateral or trilateral talks, multilateral talks also can be held on banning testing in order to work out an appropriate treaty. And, we stress that questions of verification can be discussed at all the talks, at the same time as other articles of the treaty. Finally, to give a stimulus to dialogue on the question of banning testing and, primarily, to speed up the start of specific talks between the USSR and the United States, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev proposed something that the U.S. President already has spoken of; namely, to meet in the capital of a European power in the near future to exchange opinions on the problem of banning testing. Thus, it is now up to the U.S. side.

[Petrovskiy] I would like to add to this that we informed U.S. Government some time ago that we already have appointed a delegation to conduct talks with the United States on questions of ceasing nuclear weapons tests. The head of that delegation, Andrey Mikhaylovich Petrosyants, is currently in Geneva and he is ready to sit down at the negotiating table with a U.S. delegation at any time if agreement is reached to conduct such talks.

[Lomeyko] A correspondent of the Indian PTI [Press Trust of India] agency, Mr Gupta, has the following question: Does Reagan's refusal to meet Gorbachev to discuss the question of banning nuclear tests under the pretext that it is necessary to discuss the whole complex of Soviet-U.S. relations at such a meeting mean that Gorbachev will not go to Washington this year?

[Korniyenko] First, we do not want to think Reagan has said his final word on a special meeting on banning nuclear weapons tests. He has not said he rejects such a meeting. Well, I repeat, we would not like to think this is the final word.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, I quite clearly would like to say that in proposing now that a meeting be held specially in Europe in the very near future to discuss the question of banning nuclear weapons tests, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev did not intend that this proposal, this meeting, if it takes place, should replace the meeting which was agreed to in Geneva and which is to take the form of a visit by him to the United States. This question has not been taken off the agenda.

[Lomeyko] Some questions from the floor, please.

[Unidentified voice] In connection with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's message to the UN secretary general, what role do you allocate to the United Nations in creating an all-embracing system of international security?

[?Petrovskiy] Our proposal on the creation of an all-embracing system of international security which was put forward a t the 27th congress undoubtedly is a multifaceted and global task in the sense it requires the joint efforts of all states and, therefore, it is quite natural that in solving it a contribution must be made and a role must be played by the United Nations which, in accordance with its charter, is called upon to serve as the center for harmonizing the actions of states. It must be noted that that prestigious organization has firmly confirmed its role in the system of international relations over the past 4 decades as a unique and universal instrument of international cooperation. It has proven capable in a whole series of cases of taking practical measures with regard to reducing the danger of war. Naturally, the organization will do much more in the future than has been done up to now. I believe the United Nations is capable of contributing to the creation of the material, the political-legal, and moral-psychological guarantees required to create a system for a just and secure world [or peace].

An important role in creating an all-embracing system of international security also can be played by direct dialogue between the Security Council permanent members which are, moreover, nuclear powers and all the more so since, according to the organization's charter they have particular responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. It is precisely for this reason that our country proposes that the leaders of the five powers hold a roundtable meeting and discuss what can and must be done both to strengthen peace and security and, primarily, to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Thus, as we see, the United Nations has rather large opportunities to make a contribution in the creation of an all-embracing security system.

[Unidentified speaker] Stuart Lowey, a correspondence of the U.S. television company CNN, asks how diplomatic contacts are progressing regarding the timing for Comrade Gorbachev's visit to the United States?

[Korniyenko] What the administration has publicly stated has indeed been brought to our knowledge through diplomatic channels. I have in mind the times which the U.S. side considers most convenient for it. For our part, the point of view which you know and which was formulated in the Political Report at our congress -- how we imagine a new meeting between the leaders of our states -- also has been conveyed to the administration quite officially.

That is, there must first of all be confidence in the success of such a meeting, in a constructive outcome of such a meeting, and then the dates will be no problem. Any time will be acceptable for the Soviet leadership, even if it requires a change in existing plans. This would be done for the sake of that.

Alekseyev Notes U.S. Rejection

OW020537 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Sergey Alekseyev]

[Text] Peter H. Roussel, deputy White House press secretary, made a statement in Santa Barbara, California practically rejecting the new Soviet peace initiatives outlined in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's address. Our commentary:

[Alekseyev] Hello, comrades. Yes, today, when millions of people of our planet were united by the new hope that the Washington administration would at last make a reciprocal step in the direction of peace, a representative of that same administration came out with that sort of statement. On behalf of the U.S. President, the statement talks about the immutable U.S. position on the question of the Soviet nuclear test moratorium, repeating for the nth time arguments on behalf of the necessity of those tests to ensure the reliability and effectiveness of nuclear forces. The statement also practically rejects our proposal for a summit meeting in Europe in the near future for the purpose of concluding an agreement on the banning of nuclear tests and, to top it off, it once again invites Soviet specialists to observe the next U.S. nuclear explosion on the Nevada test range scheduled for mid-April.

It is noteworthy that on the very eve of the issuance of the statement, the U.S. President, at a White House meeting with our schoolgirl Katya Lycheva, said that he, -- and I quote: also wants the total liquidation of nuclear arms, that he has lived through four wars and is striving for peace.

How is one to reconcile these words of the President with the statement made by one of his subordinates? One wishes to believe that this statement is not as yet the U.S. answer to the new Soviet proposal, which is tied to the most important question of today. Otherwise, the world has every right to consider Washington's action to be a demonstrative, criminal challenge not only to the Soviet Union, but to all peoples of the world.

ABC Cited

LD011909 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 1 TASS -- The U.S. television network ABC, touching upon the TV address by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev during which he proposed a meeting in Europe with President of the USA Ronald Reagan to solve the question of banning nuclear tests, pointed out that the idea was clearly not to the liking of the U.S. Administration.

It was emphasised in the reportage that the White House had rejected Mikhail Corbachev's proposal at once, declaring only that it does not suit the best interests of the USA, its friends and allies. The administration rejects the moratorium under the pretext that it is very difficult to verify. It also insists that the reliability of the existing arsenals of nuclear weapons should be verified periodically.

The television company emphasised that the administration needs the explosions to develop new weapon systems in the "star wars" programme. But American expert in the sphere of arms control Barry Blechman who dealt with those matters in the Carter administration is of the opinion that the administration simply does not want a test ban under any conditions and so invents various justifications, overestimates technical difficulties of verification, etc.

Dubinin Refutes U.S. Stance

LD011935 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 1 TASS -- The banning of nuclear tests, their prohibition is the simplest, real, reliable and effective step to ending the nuclear arms race and to a considerable extent to preventing an arms race in outer space, a press conference at the United Nations Headquarters was told today by the USSR Permanent Representative at the United Nations Yuriy Dubinin. This step accords with the most important task of our time -- that of stopping the arms race and taking the disarmament process, first of all in the nuclear field, out of deadlock. That is why the bold Soviet proposals directed at ending nuclear tests are evoking a tremendous positive response of the peoples, of political and public circles in the whole world, including in the United States and the United Nations Organization.

The ending of nuclear weapon tests, Yuriy Dubinin noted, in an organic part of the Soviet programme of ridding mankind of nuclear arms by the year 2000. A package of fundamentally important major and effective measures to eliminate the nuclear threat was set forth by the USSR on January 15 and then confirmed and developed in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress. The mainstays of an all-embracing system of international security, set forth in these proposals, harmoniously agree with the aims and tasks of the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations Organization and with the United Nations Charter. At the same time the question of ending nuclear tests lends itself to an independent and, moreover, quick solution, given of course mutual desire.

That is why the Soviet Union hopes that the United States Administration has not yet said its final word in connection with the proposal by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to meet with the United States President already in the near future in one of the European capitals in order to solve this question of immense importance for the whole of mankind.

The permanent Soviet representative to the United Nations resolutely refuted the groundless contentions by the American side that by making its porposals the USSR supposedly wants to pick up propaganda points, to outwit or outdo the other side. Everybody would be happy if the United States responded with similar "propaganda" and joined the unilateral Soviet moratorium, he stressed.

Zagladin Cables Senator Cranston

LD020811 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- Vadim Zagladin, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, addressed American Senator Alan Cranston, as a convinced supporter of a moratorium, that he use his prestige among his colleagues in the U.S. Congress to urge the U.S. Administration to end nuclear testing.

While the Soviet Union's moratorium on all nuclear testing, the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on March 29, pave the ground for a total ban, the telegram from Vadim Zagladin says, the U.S. Administration has once again demonstrated its reluctance to heed the voice of reason and take the path leading to disarmament. The nuclear explosions conducted in Nevada, the administration's refusal to discuss the Soviet proposals undermine hopes for a limitation and, in the final analysis, elimination of nuclear weapons. Since no testing is necessary if one does not wish to preserve such weapons and further upgrade them.

My colleagues in the USSR Supreme Soviet are unanimous that it is necessary to put an end to nuclear testing so that mankind could meet the 21st century without the Sword of Damocles of a nuclear threat hanging over them, Vadim Zagladin emphasises.

Test Ban Supporters Cited

PM011028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch under general headline: "United States: Another Chance"]

[Text] A Sensible Proposal...

Washington, 30 Mar -- The Soviet Union's authorities reaffirmation of its political will to seek to transform a nuclear test ban into an immutable norm of international relations was received with tremendous interest by the public here. News agencies carried reports from Moscow, marked "urgent," which emphasized: "Announcing that the USSR is giving President Reagan another chance, M.S. Gorbachev declared on Saturday that the Soviet Union will continue to observe its unilateral moratorium as long as the United States refrains from carrying out a nuclear explosion."

"The Soviet Union has again demonstrated its sincere desire to end nuclear weapons tests. Without any doubt, the ball is now in President Reagan's court. He must give an answer. In my view, it will be difficult for the United States to continue tests because they can no longer be justified," G. La Rocque, director of the Center for Defense Information, told your correspondent.

"A few days ago we who work in the Center for Defense Information sent a letter on this issue to President Reagan. I think that holding a meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan is a very sensible proposal because first, it is easy to implement and second, it relates to a question which brooks no delay."

"Most Americans support the Soviet proposal. I fully agree that the moratorium is the simplest and most effective step toward ending the nuclear arms race," (J. Koks), national coordinator of the American Peace Test organization, said in conversation.

U.S. Response Examined

PM020941 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by our international observer G. Dadyants: "It Is Still Not Too Late"]

[Text] The address on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been received with enormous attention and hope by the entire world public.

It was concerned with the ultimate problem -- the problem of ending nuclear tests. The Soviet leader's readiness to meet with President Reagan in the very near future in London, Rome, or amy other European capital to reach agreement on this question is being regarded by political observers as authoritative confirmation by the Soviet Union of its political will to seek to turn the ban on nuclear explosions into an immutable norm of interstate relations.

"The Soviet Union has once again demonstrated its sincere desire to stop nuclear weapons tests," G. La Rocque, director of the American Center for Defense Information, stated. "There is no doubt that it is now up to President Reagan."

What, then, has President Reagan done?

The White House essentially failed to respond to the proposal -- a proposal concerning the most important question of the present day -- but hurried from the outset to reject the idea of a summit meeting. Moreover, Regan, White House chief of staff, stated that the United States intends to continue carrying out nuclear explosions.

The American Administration's negative reaction to the new Soviet peace initiative shows that the United States does not want nuclear disarmament. Clearly, all President Reagan's statements in Geneva that nuclear war was impermissible and that the United States would not seek military superiority have remained mere words. Washington continues to place the interests of the military-industrial complex above those of mankind and even its own people.

The American Administration's refusal to halt nuclear explosions shows that the people there do not appreciate, or do not want to appreciate, the prevailing situation in the world. The quantity of stockpiled nuclear weapons has acquired a new quality. As a result of the achievements of scientific and technical progress the nuclear arms race is going out of control and could end up being controlled solely by computers. In this regard the risk of a world nuclear war, including one as the result of an error or accident, centuples.

The Soviet Union is doing all in its power to stop any further dangerous development of events. Eight months ago, on the 40th anniversary of the American atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we introduced a moratorium on nuclear explosions, hoping that the United States would follow this good example. Then, after the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and President R. Reagan in Geneva, the moratorium was extended until 31 March. The United States not only did not join the Soviet moratorium but even continued to carry out nuclear explosions, including explosions directly designed to implement the "star wars" program. A few days before the expiry of the Soviet moratorium, the United States carried out a nuclear explosion in Nevada. It has now become known that they intend to detonate yet another nuclear device.

How can the U.S. stance be described? It cannot be described as other than provocative.

It is highly symtomatic that the refusal to join the Soviet moratorium was accompanied by other provocative U.S. actions in the international arena -- intrusion by American warships into Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea, demands for a 40-percent cut in the Soviet Union's UN diplomatic staff, and flagrant provocations against Libya and Nicaragua.

What are they aiming at in the White House? By using force they aim to dictate their will to other countries and peoples. Here the American leaders state that they thus also intend to influence Soviet policy.

Let us say straightaway that we are talking about an attempt involving clearly unsuitable means. No one ever succeeded by using strong-arm methods against our state in the past, and, today, as M.S. Gorbachev stressed, they are simply ludicrous.

Obviously they cannot or do not want to understand in the White House that the restraint being shown by the Soviet Union is not a sign of weakness. This restraint is attributable to a keen sense of responsibility for the fate of the world, responsibility which is sadly lacking in the American Administration.

It lacks even a basic sense of reality if it hopes to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union using the nuclear-pumped lasers tested in Nevada. There are no weapons which the Soviet Union is not prepared to ban or place under strict international control [kontrol], and nor have there been or will there be any weapons which it is incapable of creating if they appear in the United States.

In rejecting the Soviet peace initiative, the American Administration is showing once again its arrogance and ostentatious disregard for the opinion of the peoples, the world community, and, ultimately, its own people. P. Warnke, former head of the American delegation at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, has stated that the U.S. Administration is committing a very serious error in refusing the Soviet proposal. A futher buildup in nuclear armaments will result in an undermining of America's own security.

The development of the world has now entered a stage which requires new approaches to questions of international security. You cannot today, in the nuclear space age, think in the categories of the past. It must ultimately be understood that everything has fundamentally changed and that the question is no longer just that of the preservation of peace but of the survival of mankind.

It is quite clear that if the American explosions continue, the Soviet Union will also be forced to renew its nuclear tests, because it will no longer be able to forgo its own security or that of its allies. The consequences of the nuclear arms race in the prevailing conditions can be dangerously unpredictable.

The Soviet moratorium has expired but there is still time. "It is still not too late to stop the nuclear arms race," M.S. Gorbachev said in his address. "A major first step in that direction is needed. The halting of nuclear tests by everyone, above all the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as the other nuclear powers, could be such a step."

The peoples of the world demand that Washington heed the voice of reason and immediately stop its nuclear explosions. Today this question affects each and every one of us.

CHERVOV INTERVIEW CRITICIZES EUROPEAN SDI

AU270608 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Mar 86 p 6

[Interview with USSR Colonel General N. Chervov by APN military commentator V. Morozov: "The Dangerous Nature of the European Variant of the So-Called Strategic Defense Initiative. The Threat of Increased Tension in Europe" -- date and place not given; initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] The idea of creating a West European antimissile defense has been of late actively assessed [posudzuje] on the pages of the West European countries' press.

High-ranking NATO generals -- B. Rogers, M. Werner, and W. Altenburg -- have already spoken on that theme. At the request of the NOVOSTI military commentator V. Morozov, prominent Soviet military-political expert Colonel General N. Chervov takes a stance on some questions mentioned in an interview by B. Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe (in the NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG newspaper) and W. Altenburg, general inspector of the FRG Bundeswehr (in DER SPIEGEL magazine).

[Morozov] What can be said about the B. Rogers' and W. Altenburg's statements about the idea of a European variant of the American Strategic Defense Initiative -- the "European Defense Initiative"?

[Chervov] Such propagation of a new "idea" deliberately confuses people. What is involved here is not at all the modernization of the air defense system. The NATO bloc assesses the creation of a variant of a West European antimissiles defense. Rogers openly says that Western Europe is allegedly not to wait for some sort of a "spinoff" ["odpad"] or "secondary raw materials" of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, but must itself create a corresponding antimissile system. Altenburg, too, sings the same song.

What will it lead to? To a further arms buildup, of course. DER SPIEGEL magazine notes that the "West and East will arrive at the new equilibrium of fear, but on a substantially more complicated level and by expending much greater resources." It would seem that such a prospect of the realization of the plan of the Strategic Defense Initiative is, on the whole, clear. However, Altenburg turns everything upside down and asserts that "this does not at all have to become a new round of feverish arms buildup,... but if you want to, these are incentives for disarmament... this is an absolutely new moment in thinking." This is a strange naivete! Such myths are refuted by reality. After all, one envisages the development and production of new weapons, and this -- in a normal human language -- is called feverish arms buildup.

One cannot run away from the truth and pretend that creating new antimissile weapons according to the variant of the so-called European Defense Initiative are a "blessing" for Western Europe. When we look the truth in the eye, fomenting a feverish arms buildup in yet another respect would increase tension in Europe and lead to the growth of the threat of war. Strengthening the security of Western Europe should not be sought along the line of the so-called American Strategic Defense Initiative and European Defense Initiative, but along the line of a complete liquidation of nuclear weapons on earth, along the line of ridding the European Continent of nuclear and chemical weapons. The proposals submitted by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement of 15 January 1986 are opening realistic possibilities for a successful course in that respect.

[Morozov] General Rogers speaks about U.S. "restraint" within the framework of the program of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative which, allegedly, is restricted to research only. What can be said in this connection?

[Chervov] In this respect, Mr Rogers has forgotten two things: The first one is his own statement in the French magazine SCIENCE ET VIE (October 1985) that in the U.S. "star wars" program, "any restraint or lagging behind the USSR did not and does not exist." To prove it, he submits these facts: "When I was the Army's chief of staff, all scientific research work in the sphere of antimissile defense was subordinated to me...We received the order: A. to speed up scientific research work so as to prevent the Russians from achieving superiority; B. to develop a prototype and test it."

"In 1979, when I left that post in connection with the transfer to NATO, we achieved such success that, as it was envisaged, we could stop one fired bullet with the help of another fired bullet." Further, Rogers openly states that the United States has never halted research in the sphere of antimissile defense and has not limited it, that the work has continued at full speed also after the signing of the agreement on antimissile defense in 1972. "The Strategic Defense Initiative," Rogers says, "is not something new that has just been invented; it is already an old idea."

That is the way it is -- in black and white. Washington officials blather about the "restraint" of the United States, and he, Rogers, refutes everything. "That is cheap propaganda," he said in October 1985. It is not clear why Rogers has now made a 180-degree turn and has also begun speaking about "restraint," by which he refutes his own words.

The second circumstance is the existing situation. Rogers obviously knows that the Strategic Defense Initiative ranks in the Pentagon among those military strategic programs (with the MX ICBMs, the ballistic missiles on submarines of the Trident system, and the strategic B-1B bombers) having highest priority. The administration's budget documents state openly that the United States, regardless of the course of the Geneva talks and the USSR's standpoint on that issue, will continue all the way to the full development and deployment of the antimissile defense with elements of space bases. The real intentions of the U.S. Administration to accelerate the work on the Stategic Defense Initiative are attested to by the billions of dollars requested for it. For example, for the 1987 fiscal year, the Pentagon alone requests for the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative $4.8 billion (75 percent more than in the current fiscal year).

The greatest part of the work within the framework of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is in the stage of experiments and construction of demonstration models for carrying out tests. This activity is at variance with the spirit of the agreement on antimissile defense, and some of them (the tests of an X-ray laser outside the polygons [polygony] of antimissile defense) are at direct variance with the 1972 agreement.

In the work for the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative the main U.S. military-industrial companies, universities, laboratories of leading firms, as well as private research organizations participate. Could one imagine the United States spending (in 5 years) $26 billion on research to later abandon the idea of "star wars" only because "the Russians will be against their deployment"? It is also ridiculous to think that $26 billion would be earmarked only to resolve a theoretical question whether it is or it is not possible to develop offensive space devices. Weinberger comments on it openly: "I exclude the possibility of relinquishing strategic defense, be it at the research stage or at the deployment stage." The U.S. President himself declared on 7 February 1986 that he will do everything he can for the continuation of research and tests within the framework of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative.

Mr Rogers obviously knows all this. Therefore it is not clear why it was necessary to mix up everything like that. Perhaps he has received the order from Washington to rehabilitate himself somehow for the statements in SCIENCE ET VIE. Or his task was to help the U.S. Administration to more cleverly circumvent the new Soviet initiatives which propose to Europe and all people not "star wars," but a world without nuclear weapons.

[Morozov] According to Rogers' view, in case the East and the West would succeed in creating effective defense systems, that is, their own "space shields," "general tranquility" would prevail and none of the sides would need nuclear weapons. What is your opinion?

[Chervov] A simultaneous creation of "space shields" in the East and West will lead to a very unstable, critical situation. The following is involved:

If one of the sides deploys offensive and defensive systems, and the other has only offensive, in that case the first one gains a marked strategic superiority and the possibility of launching a disarming nuclear strike. In such a situation the reduction of strategic offensive weapons loses sense for the other side. It must perfect and develop them in order to maintain the possibility to renew the strategic equilibrium. This is the elementary logic of nuclear counterweight, based on the objectively existing interdependence of offensive and defensive strategic systems.

But also if the two sides had offensive and defensive systems the situation would be worse than if the two sides had only offensive weapons. Calculations reveal that at a minumum, very small advantages of one of the sides in the effectiveness of its defensive system immediately destabilize the entire situation. Such a situation exists also when the level of offensive weapons is markedly reduced. In other words, with both sides having "space shields," reductions of strategic offensive systems lose their value, because such reduction will no longer guarantee the stability of the situation to the sides, particularly when one of the sides clearly wants to gain superiority in defensive systems, such as the United States does it now.

At a press conference in Geneva, M. Gorbachev presented an original example of a situation when both sides have "space shields": "Imagine what the consequences of even a coincidental collision in outer space would be. Let us say that something has separated from a rocket, its warhead of the rocket booster would tear off and collide with a grouping of these space weapons. Signals will be sent, and all this can be interpreted as the other side's attempt to destroy these weapons. Computers go into action, and in such a case politicians cannot do anything sensible. And we will become slaves to these events."

We know the tragic fate of the Challenger space shuttle. If that were to happen with the two sides' "space shields" in existence, the computers of the American "space shields" would begin working immediately. And how would it end?

A joint deployment of "space shields" -- that is a deceptive course, which creates the illusion of strengthening the security of the sides, but in reality undermines it. The USSR favors a radical reduction of nuclear weapons, but without deploying extensive systems of antimissile defense and without developing offensive space weapons. Only such a course can lead to the total liquidation of nuclear weapons and the stabilization of the situation.

MBFR DELEGATE NEYLAND VIEWS NEW BLOC PROPOSALS

PM271155 Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in Russian No. 12, 23 Mar 86 Signed to Press 18 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Nikolay Neyland, member of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks: "12 Steps To Meet the West"]

[Text] In late February at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the socialist countries undertook an important new initiative.

The GDR delegation, on behalf of the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR, submitted a detailed draft "agreement on an initial reduction of ground forces and armaments by the Soviet Union and the United States with a subsequent nonincrease in the levels of the sides' armed forces and armaments and related measures in central Europe." The Warsaw Pact states' desire to achieve a positive change at the talks was reaffirmed. What characterizes the submitted draft?

The new proposals, while preserving all the fundamental provisions contained in the socialist countries' 14 February 1985 proposals, greatly develop them, add detail, and supplement them. The new draft considers those elements of the West's position set forth 5 December last year which are acceptable.

Speaking in Vienna, V. Mikhaylov, the leader of the Soviet delegation at the talks, noted the 12 points on which the socialist countries took steps to bring the positions closer. They essentially extend to all the main fields of a possible accord: the reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops, the provision on verification [kontrol], and others.

Taking into account the West's position, the socialist countries agreed on reduced volumes for the initial reductions of troops of the USSR and United States and also with the West's proposed 3-year deadline for a subsequent freeze. They provide in their draft agreement for the establishment, for the entire period of its operation, of permanent points for monitoring the exit and entrance of troops from the region or into the region of the reductions, the possibility of undertaking on-site verification [proverka] following a justified request, the creation of a consultative commission, and the exchange of information on troops coming under the operation of the nonincrease undertaking, and other points.

The NATO representatives assert frequently but unfoundedly that the achievement of progress at the talks is impeded by the Warsaw Pact countries' reluctance to agree on verification measures. It is now obvious that that is by no means the point. The socialist countries stand and have stood for sensible verification according with the content and point of disarmament measures.

And so a new step has been taken at the Vienna talks, bearing witness to the Warsaw Pact countries' possession of the political will not only to move the protracted talks from a standstill but also to lay a practical foundation to agreed reductions of conventional armed forces. All this refutes the militarists' phony arguments that the abolition of nuclear weapons will leave the West "defenseless" in the face of "Soviet military superiority."

Several weeks have elapsed since the new initiative was put forward and time has shown that the Western participants in the talks are unfortunately continuing to impose on the Warsaw Pact countries terms for the agreement which would put them at a disadvantage compared to the NATO countries.

How else is it possible to assess the Western participants' persistent attempts to unjustifiably extend verification measures beyond the framework of the agreed region of central Europe, that is to the territory of the Soviet Union, which fundamentally contradicts the very mandate of the Vienna talks? The Western participants are seeking to minimize the real reductions of armed forces and are refusing to resolve the question of arms reduction and at the same time are arbitrarily increasing and complicating their demands for verification and taking them to the point of absurdity, as though this was the main aim of the talks, and not the reduction of military antagonism in central Europe. The Vienna talks are not taking place in a vacuum, they are an important part of the overall process of talks to halt the arms race and of the consolidation of trust between states. "The main thing here," as M.S. Gorbachev said at the 27th CPSU Congress, "is to bring matters to a mutually acceptable balance of interests."

GORBACHEV TO VISIT HUNGARY FOR PACT SESSION

LD311856 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Report by correspondent Jozsef Barat]

[Excerpt] Among Mikhail Gorbachev's upcoming trips this year only one can be viewed as certain now -- the CPSU general secretary will visit Budapest and will participate in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session due to take place there in the near future.

Vadim Loginov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, said this in response to a question from Budapest Radio's correspondent at his briefing held especially for Hungarian journalists accredited to Moscow.

The meetings among socialist country leaders have played no small role in developing the Soviet Union's stance to ease international tension, as well as the so-called Gorbachev proposals, said Deputy Foreign Minister Loginov. Then, he expressed his hope that the Hungarian capital might be the venue of new initiatives of major importance. The Budapest period, as Vadim Loginov described it, hopefully will be characterized by wide international reaction.

IZVESTIYA ROUNDTABLE ON CEMA INTEGRATED PROGRAM

PM281531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of CEMA, and Arnold Romanov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, by Sergey Dardykin, IZVESTIYA observer for the Socialist Countries Department, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Roundtable": "Preparing for the 21st Century" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Developing the economy by qualitatively different, intensive methods today means introducing into production in good time and to maximum effect all the best that has been produced by the human intellect. This idea came across more than once from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress. Having declared a course aimed at intensifying the national economy, in December last year the CEMA countries adopted the Integrated Program of Scientific and Technical Progress for the period through the end of this century. It covers five priority areas: the application of electronics to the national economy, comprehensive automation, accelerated development of nuclear power engineering, new materials and the technologies to produce and process them, and biotechnology.

Editor: Why have precisely five areas been designated and not six or four? And why have precisely these areas been selected from all the diverse problems of contemporary science and technology?

Sychev: The answer is very simple. If we make rapid progress in these areas, broad progress will be ensured across the entire economic front. There is no sector of the national economy, or virtually no sector, where progress in these five areas of science and technology would not lead to decisive changes.

Editor: The program is calculated to cover 15 years. Is there any guarantee that by this time revolutionizing scientific discoveries will not have emerged that will force the content of this joint quest to be revised in some way?

Sychev: There is not and cannot be any such guarantee. It is calculated, for example, that by the end of the century the number of microprocessors will exceed the number of electric lamps in the world. This is one of the forecasts already made today. But it is possible that discoveries in science and technology will be made that we don't even suspect today. Consequently, the CEMA countries do not regard the program as something immutable. One thing is clear: The level of the tasks set by the program cannot be lowered.

Romanov: But it is perfectly possible that it can be raised. New, more advanced solutions to problems must immediately affect the nature of the program's targets. It is envisaged that it will constantly be augmented, improved, and modified. Not only in conformity with those trends in scientific and technical progress that are in fact already arising, but also in anticipation of them. Implementation of the Integrated Program must proceed side by side with the development of the corresponding areas of science and technology in the world and, in some cases, overtake it.

Editor: Western propaganda stubbornly insists on the idea that the Integrated Program is the socialist countries' answer to the Western European "Eureka" program.

Sychev: This is untrue for one simple, purely chronological reason. As is well known, the decision to develop the program was taken at the CEMA economic summit in June 1984. It was then that its priority areas, widely reported in the press, were defined. At that point the "Eureka" program had not even been heard of. On the other hand, it is not surprising that many aspects of the two programs coincide. What is more, it would be unnatural if there were cardinal differences between them. The logic of scientific and technological development is the same throughout the world.

Romanov: The CEMA countries were the first to take the step of combining their potential in the chief areas of scientific and technical progress. And for all the similarity of the two programs, in the scale and diversity of the tasks being resolved our plans are immeasurably broader and larger. The 93 problems included in the Integrated Program are the tip of the iceberg. They are all broken down into component parts and these in their turn are broken down into individual themes and targets. And even today, although the details of the program have not been completely finalized, the number of these themes and targets amounts to several thousand. While it is a question of several dozen, 100 at most, within the framework of "Eureka."

At this point it is appropriate to discuss the groundlessness of attempts to present the Integrated Program as a step in the direction of autarchy. The socialist countries have been in favor and are still in favor of developing extensive international cooperation in science and technology and a mutually profitable division of labor in this sphere. However, the experience of recent years has forced them to concern themselves with strengthening their technological independence in conditions where the West sometimes succumbs to the temptation of using scientific and technical exchange as a weapon of blackmail and discrimination. Incidentally, Western propaganda deliberately creates a distorted picture of the direction in which the stream of licences, "know-how," and scientific and technical information as a whole actually flows. For example, in the last 5 years the Soviet Union has sold the United States triple the number of licenses it has acquired there, or, 1,600 American patents are now registered in the USSR, while more than 5,500 of ours are registered in the United States. I think these statistics speak for themselves.

And, finally, one more fact. As far as one can judge from press reports, many of the problems connected with the "Eureka" program, primarily questions of finance and participation by individual countries, have not yet been resolved. The fundamental difference of the Integrated Program lies in the fact that from the very outset its implementation has had a solid planned basis.

Editor: In other words, the mechanism for implementing the program is primarily the plan mechanism.

Romanov: Exactly. For example, in the Soviet Union the targets of the Integrated Program are included in the 5-year plan. And, from 1987 onwards, they will also be included in the annual plans for economic and social development as special sections. The other CEMA countries have made a similar pledge. And targets relating to the production of individual types of products will also be taken into account in planning. It is envisaged that approximately 18 months before new output appears, work will have begun to determine the CEMA countries' needs when drawing up proposals relating to specialization and cooperation.

Editor: Before, and fairly frequently, this kind of coordination required far more time...

Romanov: ...The difference with the present situation is that the Integrated Program itself already includes individual countries' interest in a certain type of work and a certain type of output. The initial data necessary to determine the volumes of production and supply in the future are known at the very first stage. Moreover, the decision has been made at top government levels that all work connected with implementation of the Integrated Program is to be given priority. This work must be carried out in a shorter space of time than has been usual within the framework of scientific and technical cooperation. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are daily devoting the closest attention to this. The same is true of the situation in fraternal CEMA countries. And every target in the Integrated Program will be guaranteed priority allocation of resources.

Sychev: When, in December last year, the program was adopted at the extraordinary CEMA session in an atmosphere of exceptional unanimity, we all experienced a sense of deep satisfaction. Not only because such an important document had been drawn up and approved. In conversation many of our colleagues expressed this thought: The development of this program is a good example of how we can carry out important work rapidly and well. Without any of the bureaucratic practices for which we often rightly criticize ourselves. Without the sluggishness that is at times characteristic of CEMA organs' activity. It is important to stress that during the implementation of the program the style of our work must remain the same as it was during the compilation of the program.

Romanov: All the more so in view of the fact that in a number of areas of the Integrated Program its implementation will not be begun from square one. An example of this is computer equipment. For many years now there has been very broad cooperation in the production of a unified computer system and the so-called small computer system. The volume of reciprocal deliveries of computer equipment amounts to billions of rubles. Over these years firm ties have formed between scientific, design, and production collectives.

Sychev: The same can be said of cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear power plants. Its systematic development is reflected in the fact that in the construction of nuclear power plants the socialist countries rely totally on their own resources; equipment for nuclear power plants does not include a single Western component or assembly part.

At the same time there are also areas included in the Integrated Program that rely to a lesser degree on existing reserves. Here firm, ramified cooperation has to be established. It is in this first year of the Integrated Program's implementation that the most important tasks falls, important that is from the viewpoint of the program's success -- the formation of the pilot [golovnyye] coordinating organizations and the development of methods, skills, modes, and the practice of mutual relations with other organizations in CEMA countries.

Naturally, direct links between collectives have existed hitherto. However, they have mainly amounted to the exchange of experience in organizing production and socialist competition. Now it is extremely important that direct links between enterprises and science institutes in CEMA countries develop into deep cooperative relations. This is a key issue. And the pilot organization must play a large role in resolving it. They will have to organize close interaction throughout the entire cycle of work -- from scientific research and design work to the organization of specialized production and the marketing and technical servicing of output.

Editor: What do these pilot organizations represent? They are a new form in the practice of socialist integration.

Sychev: A provision on pilot coordinating organizations was agreed literally just the other day. The understanding was reached even earlier than this responsibility in all 93 problems of the Integrated Program would be taken on by Soviet collectives -- the most prestigious scientific research centers and production associations. The pilot organizations will include 11 of the 16 intersectorial scientific and technical complexes formed recently. "Personalnyye EVM," "Svetovod," "Membrany," "Rotor," and others can be cited as examples. Institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences will form the core of the majority of them.

Romanov: The pilot organizations are invested with the right to conclude economic agreements and contracts with partners from other CEMA countries, including those of a commercial nature, and to implement the reciprocal transfer of joint work. The procedure for specialist assignments has been simplified for them. The general aim is to speed up the decision-making process and to avoid supplementary, at times not very necessary coordinations and linkages, superfluous correspondence, and everything that retards matters. Now the time has really come when the center of gravity of all work is being shifted "onto the shoulders" of the pilot organizations.

Editor: Three months have passed since implementation of the program began. What has been done?

Sychev: We would probably wish that more had been done. But we already have results. Cooperation programs have been detailed for all five priority areas. All the pilot organizations have been designated. Two new CEMA permanent commissions have begun work: for cooperation in the sphere of new materials and the technologies for their production and processing, and for cooperation in the field of biotechnology.

Romanov: It is important to stress that, from the moment the program was signed, all the executors were basically known. Today more than 300 scientific, design, and production organizations are participating in the program's implementation on the Soviet side, as well as many hundreds of organizations in other CEMA countries. More and more new collectives are becoming involved in the process of implementation under way.

Editor: When can we expect to see the first output that we will be able to say is born of the Integrated Program?

Sychev: On certain problems -- from the beginning of next year.

CEMA INTRODUCES CONCEPT OF 'HEAD' ORGANIZATION

LD012014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1203 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr (TASS) -- The acceleration of the pace of development and introduction of the latest scientific and technological achievements, essential for implementing the CEMA member-countries' comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress, requires that problems be solved rapidly and that associations and enterprises' economic self-dependence be enhanced. To implement the tasks of the comprehensive program, the CEMA countries, therefore, have jointly elaborated the concept of the head organization [golovnaya organizatsiya].

Arnold Romanov, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology deputy chairman, writes on the status and functions of such an organization in an article published in the latest issue of the CEMA Secretariat's press bulletin. He notes this form should help tackle the chief problem of setting up direct links between those involved in the program's practical implementation. Head organizations are to bear responsibility for technical standards and quality and for meeting target deadlines; in other words, they will function as organizers of a whole complex of tasks. At the same time, a head organization may act as a direct performer of one or several specific assignments. In addition, it elaborates a draft detailed program of cooperation covering the whole "science and technology-production-distribution" cycle.

At the same time -- and this is what is fundamentally new -- the draft detailed program is agreed by head organizations dealing with the problem in direct conjunction with head organizations responsible for particular subjects and targets.

Another new point, Arnold Romanov notes, is that the detailed cooperation program for the problem can be embarked upon immediately after it has been signed by the authorized representatives of the parties. Direct links between all participants in the work are established on the basis of corresponding agreements.

Coordinating head organizations have thus far been defined for all 93 problems in the 5 priority sectors in the comprehensive program. They include some of the major Soviet scientific centers and scientific-production associations, and also the interindustry scientific-technical complexes recently created as a new type of organization in the USSR. These are headed by leading scientific establishments in the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the majority of the 16 newly created complexes of this type have been brought into work being done under the comprehensive program. These include the Paton Electro-Welding Institute, "Robot," "Biogen," and others.

SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARIANS DISCUSS ASIAN SECURITY

PM271650 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Forum of Parliamentarians"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar -- The role of parliamentarians in carrying out socialist countries' foreign policy initiatives to strengthen peace and security in Asia and the Pacific and in developing the antiwar movement in the region is the theme of an international consultative meeting that has opened in Ulaanbaatar.

Representatives of the parliaments of the DPRK, Laos, Cambodia, Mongolia, the USSR, and Vietnam are taking part in it. The Soviet delegation is headed by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR SUPREME Soviet Presidium.

Opening the meeting, N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, said that mankind is confronted with the threat of nuclear catastrophe as a result of the unprecedented nuclear arms race unleashed by the forces of international reaction. Today Asia and the Pacific have been allocated a special place in imperialism's strategy plan.

In the noble cause of ensuring peace and security on the continent, the speaker observed, parliaments can successfully resolve questions of war and peace. And here the socialist countries of Asia have a special responsibility. Mongolia fully supports their constructive efforts to defend peace and stability in Asia and establish good-neighborly relations among the continent's states.

The Soviet Union, N. Jagbaral stressed, has proposed a clear and specific program to rid mankind of nuclear war and scrap means of mass extermination. The CPSU's historic 27th Congress provided an in-depth Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present-day international situation and imparted a new boost to the peoples' struggle for a peaceful future.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 March carries in its First Edition on page 3 a report on the message of CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on 27 March. The PRAVDA report, entitled "The International Year of Peace Is a Year of Joint Action by All States," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 28 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph five, line six reads in PRAVDA: up the development [sozdaniye] of other means of mass annihilation (providing vernacular and subbing "means" for "systems");

Same paragraph, lines eight, nine, and ten read in PRAVDA: us provide for verification [kontrol], including on-site inspections [inspektsii] where necessary. This verification [kontrol] should be enough (providing vernacular for "verification" and "inspections");

Paragraph six, lines five and six read in PRAVDA: universal destruction. The total cessation and prohibition of nuclear (adding "total cessation and");

Page CC 2, paragraph two, line eleven reads in PRAVDA: Union suggests that the leaders of the five powers (adding "the leaders of");

In the same paragraph, lines fifteen and sixteen reads in PRAVDA: an opposite goal. Once the nuclear weapons are destroyed, the so-called "exclusive club" of state possessing them would also cease (adding quotation marks and rewording);

Paragraph four, lines five and six in PRAVDA reads: whose motto is "to safeguard peace and the future of humanity," and to actively (adding quotation marks).

REPORT ON SOVIET TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD012043 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- TASS economic news analyst Sergey Zinchuk writes:

The Soviet Union conducts its trade and economic ties with developing countries on an equal and just basis. Responding to the striving of developing countries to expand their export and diversify their export deliveries, the USSR increases purchases of their output from year to year. In 1985, for instance, the Soviet import from developing countries increased by 114 million roubles as compared to the preceding year and reached almost 7.7 billion roubles.

The growing Soviet import is a good stimulating factor of the further development of many branches of the economy in these countries, while the growth of the share of manufactured goods in Soviet purchases helps not only the development of new branches of economy in these countries but also the creation at enterprises of a big number of new jobs. Besides, bigger deliveries to the Soviet market give the developing countries considerable currency earnings as well.

In its turn, the Soviet Union provides these countries with a wide range of machinery and equipment, energy carriers, consumer goods and agricultural produce.
In 1985, it was reported at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, India was the Soviet Union's biggest trade partner in the developing world. The volume of Soviet-Indian trade turnover exceeded 3 billion roubles last year, of which 1.5 billion were Soviet imports from that country. Then by volume of trade with the USSR come Argentina -- 1.3 billion roubles (Soviet imports -- 1.23 billion) and Libya -- about 1 billion roubles (Soviet purchases -- almost 0.9 billion roubles). The Soviet Union also successfully developed its trade ties with dozens of other developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The number of projects built or under construction with the participation of Soviet organisations in these countries include major metallurgical complexes, hydropower stations, machine-building plants and oil refineries, trunk pipelines, projects in agriculture and transport. As differnet from Western countries, the Soviet Union has never made its assistance dependent whatsoever on any political demands. Neither does it demand in payment a partial handing over of the completed projects into its ownership. The USSR's assistance to developing countries pursues the aim of helping them in setting up their economies, achieving genuine economic independence and, in the long run, successfully solving the tasks of accelerating socio-economic development.

In the new five-year-plan period (1986-1990) the Soviet Union will be solving the tasks of its own economic development but it also intends to expand economic cooperation with developing countries, to increase both the import of their projects and the export of its high-quality, most modern machinery and equipment to those countries.

COMMENTATORS VIEW 'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION'

LD282301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 28 Mar 86

["International Situation -- Question and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Sergey Pravdin; with TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov; IZVESTIYA international observer Melor Sturua; and international affairs journalists Vladimir Tsvetov, Vasiliy Lesovik, Vladimir Pasko, Pavel Kasparov, and Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Excerpts] These days in our editorial office mail we get many listeners' letters, the authors of which express full support for the new Soviet peace initiatives and the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, but condemn the notorious U.S. neoglobalism and its provocative imperial policy. We have had such letters from Comrades Yaglo from Moscow, Sagamanyan from Yerevan, Tyutrin from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Perevalov from Leningrad, Borisovskiy from Minsk, (Chavchavadze) from Tbilisi, the Simakov family from Khabarovsk and many, many others. It is impossible to list the authors of all such letters, but I would nevertheless like to quote a small excerpt from one letter. Its author, labor veteran Dancheva from Moscow - regretfully, she did not indicate her full name and patronymic -- writes:

There is probably not a single sensible adult in the world now who would not be worried by the threat of destructive nuclear war and the fate of entire mankind. I am already 75 years old. I have experienced both joys and troubles in my life. But with all my heart I want one thing -- for the peoples of all countries to live in peace and friendship, to rejoice in the sun and children, to delight at masterpieces of art and, with their own hands, to make life even more beautiful. That is why I fully support the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the peace program reaffirmed by it.

More than 3 weeks have already gone by since the congress ended. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries do not cease their peaceful offensive. But instead of showing political will and for its part taking a step forward, to meet the Soviet peaceful proposals halfway, the United States has conducted a new nuclear explosion. This crude provocation and open blackmail, writes Comrade Dancheva, has attracted condemnation from all over the world. Why did the United States take this step now, when a Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests is in force?

We now go to TASS political observer, Yuriy Immanuilovich Kornilov.

[Kornilov] Anger and indignation -- that is the reaction of the international public to the actions of the U.S. Administration that sanctioned the test of a nuclear device at a testing ground in Nevada on 22 March.

The explosion caused not just an earth tremor in Nevada; it caused a genuine storm of international protest which tore off the architects of Washington's foreign policy the remnants of the propagandist make-up meant to corroborate their sham love of peace and, at the same time, vividly demonstrated that millions of people in various corners of the planet are fully aware of the fact that the problem of banning all nuclear explosions is one of the key problems on the solution of which the very future of our planet depends. Guided by a striving to do everything for the preservation and strengthening of peace, the Soviet Union has put forth a specific program designed for a precisely defined period, for the total elemination of nuclear weapons, the implementation of which would enable mankind to meet the 3d millenium under a peaceful sky and space. Guided by the same striving, our country has, now for more than 7 months, unilaterally not conducted nuclear tests and persistently called on the United States to begin talks on an all-embracing ban on such tests.

This position is in full accord with the strivings and expectations of the widest sections of world public -- strivings and expectations which found their expression equally in a UN General Assembly resolution containing an appeal to halt all nuclear weapons tests; in the communique of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states which met in Warsaw in March; in a recent joint message by the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece, calling for not sanctioning any nuclear tests in the coming months; and in a number of other important international documents. But how, one may ask, does the United States reply to the goodwill of the USSR and the calls of other peace-loving states? In the beginning their response was silence. Then, a series of nuclear explosions accompanied by attempts, under various far-fetched pretexts, to avoid a direct response to the Soviet call for joining the moratorium. And finally, yet another nuclear explosion, the eighth since our country unilaterally ceased such explosions. It is an open, insolent challenge to peoples and world public opinion.

[Pravdin] Now that waves of public indignation are swamping Washington, they are clearly trying to provide some kind of propaganda safeguards for their militarist and provocative action there. What arguments does American propaganda resort to for that purpose?

[Kornilov] There are several such arguments, if the statements of the American adherents of the arms race can at all be called arguments rather than propaganda tricks which would, of course, be far more accurate. It is maintained, for example, that nuclear tests are inevitable in order to maintain the effectiveness of the American deterrence arsenal and not to fall behind the USSR thereby undermining the security of the United States. They also expatiate in Washington about difficulties of monitoring nuclear explosions.

[Pravdin] Well, as far as the argument about an imaginary U.S. lag is concerned, it is not a new postulate. It is set in motion in Washington every time there is a question of testing or manufacturing new weapon systems, of new appropriations for military purposes. Is that not so?

[Kornilov] Exactly so. The very same circles which are now trying to justify nuclear tests by using fables about a U.S. lag, at other times painstakingly frightened the U.S. citizen with Soviet superiority, now in the field of bomber aviation, now in the field of missiles. And every time these fabrications would suffer total fiasco which in the end would be admitted in Washington itself. This time too this move is not working. An indeed, what U.S. lag can there be when everybody knows well -- and this is confirmed, in particular, by so authoritative an organization as the Swedish Defense Research Institute -- that since 1945 the United States has tested a third more nuclear devides that the USSR and together with other Western powers, one-and-a-half times as many.

[Pravdin] And how should one regard U.S. claims about apparent monitoring difficulties?

[Kornilov] This too is a fabrication calculated to deceive people who are insufficiently knowledgeable or confused by the bourgeois propaganda. Prominent political figures, authoritative military experts, and eminent scientists, also, of course, in the West, unanimously agree that effective monitoring of stopping nuclear tests is possible. If the United States were to support halting tests of that kind on a mutual basis, it could be fully ensured through national technical means as well as through international procedures and, in required cases, with on-site inspection. I will recall an opinion on this account by Palme, Sweden's former prime minister who was recently killed by the hand of a terrorist, these were his words: Scientific and technical knowledge and experience gathered to date make it possible to ensure the appropriate checks of the observance of a treaty banning any nuclear weapons tests. End quote.

Facts show that the negative position of those circles in Washington which, ignoring the views of the world public, stubbornly refuse to reciprocate the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions is, of course, explained not by a mythical U.S. lag nor by equally mythical monitoring difficulties. The genuine cause lies elsewhere -- in fact that nuclear explosions are a key component of the arms race and the continuation of such a race is the core of the militarist policy of strength which the U.S. ruling circles, expressing the aspirations and will of the powerful military-industrial complex, obstanately refuse to relinquish.

[Pravdin] What is the connection between nuclear device explosions and Washington's so called Strategic Defense Initiative?

[Kornilov] Most direct. Washington's elaborated plans for militarization of space propose the development of laser weapons as one of its key components. In order to get those weapons going, it is necessary to use the power of a nuclear explosion. Nuclear tests are one of the important components in preparation for the star wars progfam. Let us add that the cost of this program is expressed by the cosmic sum of $1.5-2 trillion and its implementation will bring, and is already bringing, U.S. weapon magnates truly cosmic profits. Should we therefore be surprised that the bosses of the military-industrial compolex, who play the role of generators of militarism, are not awaiting the stoppage, or even a slowing of the pace of nuclear weapons production lines and that they are erecting aver-newer obstacles in the way of reliably blocking the channels of prefecting nuclear and developing space weapons, once an end has been put to nuclear tests?

The U.S. press, in particular THE WASHINGTON POST, has reported in the last few days that Washington especially re-examined the schedule for conducting nuclear tests, having moved the date of conducting one explosion from mid-April to the end of March. Comparing these facts, observers and many press organs come to the natural conclusion that the White House thereby attempted to neutralize the public movement in favor of a moratorium, the movement which in the coming month would undoubtedly acquire an even wider range. But the wishes of the Washington administration and its real possibilities are far from one and the same thing. Whatever maneuvers Washington figures resort to in order to guide the dangerous militarist course of their political line, they will not succeed, just as they will not succeed in taking the heat out of the indignation in connection with the sabotage of the call by our country for banning all nuclear tests.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it -- faithful to its principled policy of peace -- views the cessation of all nuclear-weapons tests as one of the key elements in the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, the principled basis of which was formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Replying recently to a joint message from the leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized that in order to fully solve the problem of tests an agreement which would ban such tests under international law is necessary. The Soviet Union proposes beginning preparations for such an agreement without delay. In a word, our country intends to continue to do everything to move the solution of the urgent problem of halting nuclear tests on to practical tracks and to achieve a total elimination of nuclear arsenals. This peace-loving, consistent line meets with growing support from all those to whom a clear sky over the planet is dear.

[Pravdin] Comrade (Ivanchenko), from Sevastopol writes: It is well known that Libya has long been the target of a brazen and openly provocative anti-Libyan policy on the part of the Washington administration. Please tell us about the latest events in that area and about the reasons for such actions by the United States, which constitute an open threat to the cause of peace.

The main reason behind Washington's vicious anti-Libyan campaign lies in the fact that the Libyan Government pursues an independent foreign policy line, supports national liberation movements, and is carrying out a serious democratic transformation at home. The Washington administration began imposing various economic, diplomatic, and other sanctions against independent Libya virtually immediately after the victory of the Libyan revolution and recently the United States has been holding continual provocative maneuvers off the Libyan coast. It is precisely over the past few days that the neoglobalist policy has clearly revealed its imperialist and brigandish face. U.S. aircraft carried out several missile and bombing runs against Libyan territory and patrol boats at sea. Three attack aircraft carriers and more than 30 other warships are concentrated off the Libyan coast against a small country with a population of fewer than 4 million, whose entire fleet, even according to Pentagon specialists' estimates, consists of five frigates and nine patrol boats. It was against these small ships and a number of land targets that the three U.S. aircraft carriers went into action in the first days of this week. According to a UPI report, the naval aircraft flew more than 200 sorties on Monday, 24 March, alone. In the United States at present no words are being spared to justify that aggressive action. The facts, however, irrefutably show that this is not an incident which arose suddenly but kind of a punitive operation which was planned in advance. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted at the Kremlin reception in honor of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, the U.S. action is a challenge to the entire world public and a violation of universally recognized civilized relations. Such a policy provokes regional conflicts and puts international peace and security in danger. Such a policy is aimed against all independent peoples and conflicts with the interests of the American people as well.

The U.S. piratical action has aroused resolute condemnation throughout the world. News agencies report that anti-American rallies and demonstrations are being held in Tripoli and other Libyan cities. Addressing his fellow citizens, the leader of the Libyan revolution, Al-Qadhdhafi, stated that the Libyan people will continue their courageous struggle against the intrigues of imperialism. Resolute support for Libya has been expressed by the socialist countries and the Arab League states. Moreover, some members of the league have expressed their willingness to render military assistance to Libya. It is indicative that the U.S. action has been condemned even by many of its closest allies, including Italy. The U.S. aircraft carrier diplomacy has been supported only by the so-called strategic partner of the United States in the Middle East, Israel, which, with the help of the United States, is carrying out completely open aggression against neighboring countries, and by Prime Minister Thatcher, whose government waged a colonial war against Argentina in 1982 over the Falkland Islands. At that time, London, too, received the full support of Washington, up to and including secret intelligence data. The aggressive U.S. attack on Libya was widely condemned at an emergency session of the UN Security Council in New York convened at the request of the Soviet Union and some other countries.

Servicemen (Aklhmolovskiy) and (Bratchenko) from Moscow ask which circles are represented by Caspar Weinberger, secretary of defense in the present U.S. Government. Every time the United States takes a new step in exacerbating the arms race and military hysteria, it is in one way or another always connected with the name of the U.S. secretary of defense, write our listeners. Here with an answer to the question in Melor Sturua, IZVESTIYA international observer.

[Sturua] The secretary of defense's office is on the third floor of the famous five-sided building, the Pentagon. It is an enormous room with a huge table in the middle. It is said that the telephone console on the table is of such dimensions that an intercontinental bomber could take off from it. Of course, this is an exaggeration, but the point behind it is that the man sitting behind that table pursues a policy of steadily whipping up the arms race. Even more eloquent are the photographs on display on the Pentagon chief's table -- photographs of Winston Churchill and Ronald Reagan. Washington observers claim that it is precisely to these two people that Weinberger owes his ascent: By his ideological devotion to the former's anti-communism, and his personal devotion to the latter, which, indeed, harmonize ideally with each other.

Reagan and Weinberger have long years of cooperation behind them. When Reagan became governor of California he made Weinberger finance director of his state. In that post, Weinberger displayed such tight-fistedness that he was even nicknamed Cap the Knife. Without the least hesitation he cut down the allocation for the Californians' social needs. In 1970, Weinberger was transferred to Washington to become director of the Office of Management and Budget, and from 1973 to 1975 he held office as secretary for health, education, and welfare. In 1976, after the Democrats came to power, Weinberger left Washington, returned to California and became vice president of the multinational construction company Bechtel Corporation. He actively participated in the 1980 presidential campaign, was a member of Reagan's so-called kitchen cabinet, and as remuneration for his services, was given the post of secretary of defense by Reagan.

Weinberger's appearance in the Pentagon at first worried the military-industrial complex and the top military brass. They remembered Weinberger as the stingy Caspar the Knife. However, their concern soon disappeared -- Weinberger immediately proved to be a fervent spokesman for the military monopolies and aggressive circles. He started presenting such mighty military budgets to Congress that a new nickname was coined for him -- Caspar the Spade. He throws money into the Pentagon furnace with a spade, wrote U.S. newspapers in this connection. Incidentally, Weinberger has yet another nickname -- Caspar the Sword. The origins of this nickname are in Weinberger's rabid anticommunism, in the way in which he brandishes his sword, calling for a crusade against socialism and progress. Here is how one of Weinberger's retinue describes him. Caspar is a militant anticommunist, he writes. Insofar as he does not have the necessary refinement, his foreign policy views are notable in their rigidity and simplification. The Soviets are our enemies, he asserts. He is an opponent of detente and an opponent of normalization of Soviet-American relations. Weinberger is a rabid advocate of the "star wars" program, i.e. of the militarization of space and the creation of first-strike space forces. Weinberger maintains an equally aggressive and unconstructive stance on the issue of banning nuclear tests.

Weinberger has recently been appearing more and more frequently on television screens and in the press -- sometimes surrounded by arms kings, sometimes accompanied by strapping generals and admirals, dressed in half-civilian half-military uniform. We see him climbing up aircraft carriers' gangways and descending into tank hatches, ascending into the heavens and diving to the ocean depths in submarines, inspecting military parades and opening military maneuvers, peering through binoculars and periscopes. Caspar Weinberger learns his role, tease American observers. However, it is not at all funny, for they are talking about a man who heads the biggest and most aggressive military machine in the capitalist world.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN VIEWS LIBYA, PAKISTAN

PM020845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] At a briefing held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 28 March, the attention of Soviet and foreign journalists was drawn in particular to the USSR's new peace initiative put forward during the Soviet-Algerian talks and aimed at turning the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. It was stressed that the need to attain that goal and its topicality have been reaffirmed by the recent aggressive actions by a U.S. naval armada in this region, thousands of miles from the United States.

In response to a request during the briefing to comment on work being done in Pakistan to create nuclear weapons, a USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that the appearance of nuclear weapons in Pakistan would create a qualitatively new situation in South and Southeast Asia, a region adjoining the USSR's southern borders. It is our conviction that Pakistan's security, territorial integrity, and sovereignty could be truly and reliably guaranteed not by persistent efforts to create nuclear weapons or by feverish armament but by a sober evaluation of the current situation in the world.

REPORT ON CONTRACTS WITH LIBYA, OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES

LD012051 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- The TASS economic news desk writes:

The Soviet Union and Libya will cooperate in the building of a new gas pipeline on Libyan territory. A contract to this effect was signed between the Soviet Foreign Trade Association "Tsvetmetpromexport" and Libyan organisations. The line between Brega and Zuetin will be 105 kilometres long. The Soviet association will take part in projecting work and supply the necessary materials and equipment.

A gas pipeline from Mars-el-Brega to Misurata has already been built in Libya with the USSR's technical assistance and the participation of "Tsvetmetpromexport". The pipeline is to be handed over for guaranteed service in the coming months, it was reported at the USSR State Committee for External Economic Ties.

The Soviet Union and Egypt are developing bilateral cooperation in metallurgy. In accordance with a recently signed contract between the Soviet Foreign Trade Association "Tyazhpromexport" and its Egyptian partners, a batch of metal rolled stock will be supplied from the USSR to Egypt. It will be used in the expansion of the mixer section of the convertor production shop at the metallurgical plant in Helwan that was built with the participation of Soviet organisations.

The Soviet Union and Syria will jointly draw up a scheme of making comprehensive use of the water resources of the Hermon area. A contract to this effect was signed between the Soviet Foreign Trade Association "Selkhozpromexport" and Syrian organisations. The necessary equipment and materials will be delivered to Syria from the USSR, and the necessary specialists will also be sent.

The Soviet Foreign Trade Association "Energomashexport" will deliver for the first time ever this year a trial batch of asynchronous electric motors of various capacity to Jordan. This is provided for by a contract with the firm "Electric Workshop Services".

A specialized "Energomashexport" exhibition will be held in Jordan from May 2 to 9 and feature a wide range of the association's export wares. It is expected that new ties between firms and organisations of the two countries will be established during the exhibition and a number of contracts signed on the delivery from the USSR to Jordan of electrotechnical and power equipment, including electric motors.

VOSS-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR IPU TALKS IN MEXICO

LD020922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] A delegation of the USSR parliamentary group today left Moscow for Mexico City to take part in the 75th Interparliamentary Conference and in meetings of other bodies of the IPU. The delegation is headed by Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

DUBNA INSTITUTE COLLECTIVE GREETED ON JUBILEE

PM271515 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the International Collective of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research:

Dear Comrades,

We cordially congratulate you on the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna -- the socialist countries' first international scientific center.

A large collective of specialists from fraternal countries engaged in the noble task of using the achievements of modern science for peaceful purposes is working productively in the joint institute. The results obtained in fundamental research into the physics of the atomic nucleus and elementary particles and the development of a number of entirely new scientific areas in the study of the properties of matter have won the institute deserved authority and world recognition.

The joint institute has exerted a considerable influence on the development of nuclear physics in both the Soviet Union and other countries, has set an example in integrating the efforts of socialist states in science, has generated a whole galaxy of outstanding scientists and specialists, and has laid the foundation of a number of new scientific schools and major research collectives. The institute has performed much applied work in the sphere of atomic energy, materials technology, nuclear electronics, medicine, and other spheres of science and technology.

We express our confidence that the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research will remain at the forefront of science, helping to successfully implement the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Countries and strengthen peace throughout the world. This will make a fitting contribution to fulfilling the decisions of future congresses of socialist countries' Communist and workers parties.

We wish you, dear comrades, health, happiness, and further creative successes.

[signed] USSR Council of Ministers

REACTION CONTINUES TO U.S. STINGER MISSILE DECISION

'Ominous' Meaning Seen

LD012236 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] Reports from Washington say the U.S. Administration intends to supply the Afghan terrorists and Angolan separatists with up-to-date antiaircraft Stinger missiles. Radio Moscow's Viktor Ivanov comments:

With good reason the news media in the United States and elsewhere see the would-be action as one geared to scaling up the undeclared wars being waged by the United States against the two sovereign nations. In the last few years the administration has given the bands of terrorists hundreds of millions of dollars to buy weapons and munitions, mainly from the United States. Similar assistance is given to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Indenpendence of Angola] terrorists who have been trying to overthrow the revolutionary government in Angola. If in the past American support was covert, to dodge responsibility for bloodshed, the killing of civilians, and the destruction of economic facilities, U.S. participation in the terrorist activities against Afghanistan and Angola is now becoming open and demonstrative. Since only the U.S. Armed Forces are equipped with Stinger missiles, to give these missiles to terrorists and separatists virtually means to give them American mercenaries' status. As a result, the planned action takes on an ominous political meaning. The chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, Lee Hamilton, has said: This is not a covert action in the ordinary understanding of the term. This is a war.

Being aware of the potential consequences of actions of this kind, the administration has maneuvered to whip up the undeclared wars in Afghanistan and Angola in circumvention of Congress. Since the missiles are to be delivered with the aid of the Central Intelligence Agency the administration is free to act practically without control. What's more, it knows it will win the voting in Congress.

So we can speak of two trends in how the leaders in Washington take the problem of regional conflicts. One is an escalation of military action, from delivery of weapons to the so-called friends of America who fight against their own people, to direct armed actions. The other is reflected in attempts to ignore legislative power and public opinion in the country and growing condemnation abroad. All this taken together makes the so-called doctrine of neoglobalism. The U.S. Administration uses this doctrine to substantiate its wish to solve international problems as it sees fit.

This policy, however, is not beginning to yield results desirable to Washington. The administration's policy in the Middle East and Central America is deep inside a blind alley, even though the United States has flooded both regions with weapons and is using or getting ready to use armed force there. Nor is it a success in Afghanistan or Angola. On the contrary, the undeclared war is rallying the population closer around the government.

Meanwhile, American weapons are continuing to kill civilians. As more weapons are delivered, more civilians fall victim to them. American antiaircraft missiles have already destroyed several airliners in Afghanistan and Angola. The advanced Stinger missiles are intended to destroy more.

U.S. 'Arming Murderers'

LD020325 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0155 GMT 2 Apr 86

["The United States Is Arming Murderers' -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr (TASS) -- The White House has secretly sanctioned the dispatch of several hundred "ground-to-air" missiles for counterrevolutionary bands in Afghanistan and Angola. Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes today in PRAVDA. The first consignments have already been received. Reports about this are being assessed in the United States as a new stage in U.S. interference in regional conflicts and as the turning point in the implementation of the doctrine of "neoglobalism." THE WASHINGTON POST observers Evans and Novak note that for the first time in the long history of U.S. secret operations the matter concerns up-to-date combat equipment that has up to now been supplied only to the closest U.S. allies.

The observer points out, "Thus antigovernment forces in Afghanistan and Angola, and then perhaps in Nicaragua and Cambodia, will receive U.S. 'Stinger' missiles with heat-seeking capabilities. They are capable of hitting helicopters and low-flying aircraft at a distance of up to 8 km. Bellicose sena rs are fighting for the dispatch of not just hundreds but thousands of such missiles so that the rebels can 'defend themselves from air strikes.' However, the U.S. patrons of the 'freedom fighters' are, of course, keeping quiet about the generally known facts that precisely in Afghanistan and Angola cutthroats armed by them have already shot down passenger aircraft using antiaircraft missiles."

"The Central Intelligence Agency has been entrusted with training bandits in the use of 'Stinger' missiles. Under the current administration, U.S. interference in the internal affairs of countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America has been stepped up to such a degree that a special interdepartmental coordinating group has had to be set up consisting of highly placed representatives of the CIA, Pentagon, State Department, and the National Security Council."

"The authors of the notorious doctrine of 'neoglobalism' cynically claim that their aims are to extend the boundaries of 'freedom and democracy' by force. In reality, they are arming mercenary bands in a vain attempt to brake the course of history with the help of state terrorism. Such a policy increases international tension, hampers the political settlement of acute problems and adds fuel to the fire of regional conflicts," the commentary stresses.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CIA OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD311735 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Room 3407 in the Senate wing of the U.S. Congress is called the safest room of the Capitol. The most secret meetings and talks that should be hidden from outsiders are held there. It is there that on January 9th, 1980, a group of senators met in a confidential atmosphere with high-ranking officers from the Central Intelligence Agency. Though they tried hard to conceal the fact from the public it leaked into the press. Journalist (Ted Shultz) reported that the secret talks focused on CIA plans of covert combat operations in Afghanistan.

The Central Intelligence Agency has always viewed Afghanistan as an important target of covert operations in the Middle East. Along with trying to suppress progressive movement in Afghanistan, the knights of the cloak and dagger have been making plans for decades to transform the sovereign state into a bridgehead for hostile actions against the Soviet Union. The Western press said so many times back in the fifties.

CIA operations against Afghanistan became especially large in scale after Afghans carried out a national democratic revolution. What was Washington worried about? It is not simply that the positions of American imperialism were seriously weakened in the Middle East in the seventies. But as a collection of articles by prominent Indian publicists published in Delhi recently says, the existence of Democratic Afghanistan demonstrates to the people of the region a model of building a new life on the basis of social justice and economic progress.

The journalists show the (?groundlessness) of the Western propaganda claim that the war of American special services against Afghanistan started only after the appearance of a limited Soviet Army contingent in its territory.

Immediately after the April Revolution, the CIA secretly sent a big group of its officers to Pakistan to organize a counterrevolutionary front against Afghanistan.

The recent sharp aggravation of counterrevolutionary activities in parts of Afghanistan bordering on Pakistan is the handiwork of those CIA units. The claims of the Western media that the American CIA started large-scale operations against Afghanistan only after the appearance of the limited Soviet Army contingent are groundless and contradict facts. The CIA, acting as the instrument of the most reactionary circles of American imperialism for suppressing the struggle of peoples for freedom and social justice, started covert operations against Afghanistan long before the Soviet Army contingent was sent to Afghanistan. The secret operations guided from Langley created a threat to the independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and the gains of the revolution. That is why the Soviet Government responded to the request of the government of its southern neighbor for military aid. But that happened in December of 1979, when all other ways of counteracting the subversive actions of the CIA had been used up.

U.S. ADOPTS PROTECTIONIST MEASURES AGAINST PARTNERS

LD011953 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

Going back on its own assurances of the United States "adherence" to the principle of free trade, the White House announced on Monday the intention to embark on a new series of tough protectionist measures against competitors in trade.

Some countries of the Euorpean Economic Community and Taiwan have been chosen this time as victims to toughening protectionist measures by the USA. According to a White House statement, President Reagan intends to impose quotas and increase tariffs on goods from the EEC countries put on the U.S. market. According to the statement, this will be done unless the Common Market urgently removes what Washington regards as an "obstacle" in the way of U.S. goods to Western Europe. But this reservation is nothing more than a formality. Experts are of the opinion that the question of quotas and tariff increases can be regarded as finally settled.

As to Taiwan, the President decreed to start without delay a special investigation to establish the scope of Taiwan's "inequitable" trading practice, as is the administration's opinion. The White House also made it plain that the investigation will be followed by punishment.

The steps announced by the Washington administration show the essence of the so-called new trading policy that was proclaimed by Reagan in the autumn of last year and was presented as an "equitable" policy aimed at promoting unimpeded development of international trade. Meanwhile measures against the EEC and Taiwan are just the beginning of the United States onslaught on rivals in trade. According to some information, the Congress now considers some 300 protectionist bills, and a number of them envisages measures that are even tougher than those announced by the White House.

PENTAGON ACCELERATING NEW WEAPON SYSTEMS TESTS

LD020624 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] San Francisco, April 2 TASS -- The Pentagon is conducting tests on new weapon systems at an accelerated pace. A spokesman for the U.S. naval command has said that a Tomahawk cruise missile was test-fired in the Pacific off the shores of California. The missile was launched from a submerged submarine and hit a land target. In March, two tests of Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missiles were conducted, and an MX missile was test-fired.

FASCELL CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

Received by Solovyev

LD312241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, completed his tour of Leningrad. A meeting took place between Solovyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and the guest. The great importance of the USSR initiatives set out by Comrade Gorbachev in his speech on Soviet television was noted.

Talks With Supsov Officials

LD011300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Talks with Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, were continued in the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow today.

The guest's attention was drawn to the USSR's new proposals, set out in Comrade Gorbachev's Soviet television address on 29 March. Also today, Fascell and the persons accompanying him paid a visit to the museum, study, and quarters of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the Kremlin.

TRADE VOLUME WITH PRC REACHES RECORD FIGURE

OW010903 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The trade volume between the USSR and PRC reached 1.6 billion rubles, equivalent to more than U.S. $2 billion, last year, registering an increase of 60 percent. This is a record figure in recent years.

According to an announcement by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, the cooperation between the two nations has been carried out on the basis of a balance between income and expenditure.

ZHAO ZIYANG REPORTS TO NPC ON DRAFT PLAN

LD291002 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing March 29 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Rebpublic of China, has delivered a report on the draft 7th five-year plan of China's economic and social development (1986-1990) at the 4th session of the 6th National People's Congress, currently under way here.

Summing up the results of the past five years, he said that the mean yearly growth of gross indistrial and agribultural output amounted to 11 per cent. It became possible to stop the fall in the revenues of the state budget, and balance revenues and expenditures in 1985. During the past period China used 10.3 billion dollars in foreign investment.

Among major achievements, Zhao Ziyang singled out the attainment of self-sufficiency in grain and cotton, improved supplies of consumer goods, and a change in the serious disproportion between agriculture, light and heavy industries. This made it possible to end the rationing of a number of manufactured goods. But the rationing of flour, cereals and vegetable oil remains.

The premier of the State Council pointed out that the pursuit of extra-high rates in industry resulted in the emergence of the factors of instability, affected the efficiency of production and the quality of products.

Zhao Ziyang said that in the next five years or beyond, the country will have "to lay the groundwork of a socialist economic system of a new type with specific Chinese features." The draft five-year plan provides for a 33 per cent growth in the gross industrial and agricultural output. About five million specialists with higher education will be trained, and the introduction of compulsory nine-year schooling will be started.

The head of the Chinese Government stressed that due to the extreme complexity of the tasks of restructuring the economic system, its reform cannot be completed within the current 7th five-year period. Only a "framework of the new economic system" will be created. In this connection, he called for "serious study and consideration of all advanced experience in economic management, accumulated by countries in the world, including developed capitalist states."

In foreign economic relations, Zhao Ziyang stressed the need for "laying chief emphasis on increasing the inflow of foreign currency by expanding export."

PRC SPOKESMAN CITED ON U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

PM010940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline "Condemnation of the Aggression Against Libya"]

[Text] Beijing -- Speaking at a 26 March briefing for local and foreign journalists, Ma. Yuzhen, chief of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Section, made the following statement in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya:

Since the beginning of this year the U.S. fleet has often held maneuvers in waters close to Libya, subjecting that country to a military threat. This has led to a buildup of tension in the Mediterranean. The Chinese Government expresses its profound concern in connection with this. This United States recently carried out an attack on the territory of the sovereign state of Libya, which is a breach of the norms of international relations.

RUSSIAN-CHINESE DICTIONARY PUBLISHED IN PRC

PM010942 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "China"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar -- A new large Russian-Chinese dictionary containing about 157,000 words and word collocations has been published in China by the Shanwu Yinshuguan Publishing House in Beijing.

Its authors -- lecturers at Heilongjiang University's Russian Language Faculty and associates of the Office of Compilers of Russian-Chinese Dictionaries -- consider that the dictionary will help those studying the Russian language and Russian and Soviet literature and culture, as well as everyone in the PRC who is interested in the Soviet Union.

SDI PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED IN JAPAN

LD311238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 31 Mar 86

[From the "International Diary" program; presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] Foreign news agencies report the arrival in the United States of a major delegation of Japanese experts who are to draw up final recommendations to their government on linking up the Land of the Rising Sun to the U.S. "star wars" program. In reports from Washington and Tokyo AFP asserts that this issue has virtually been settled: It is just a question of the timetable. The opinion is also being expressed that a corresponding agreement will be signed during the forthcoming visit across the ocean by Prime Minister Nakasone, which will be preceded by a meeting between him and Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, in Tokyo, Here is my colleague, Vladimir Pasko:

Unfortunately there are more than sufficient grounds for predictions of this kind. It is known that sympathy for the U.S. so-called Strategic Defense Initiative was expressed by Tokyo way back in January of last year, during Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the United States. He described the idea of creating space weapons as interesting and promising. Subsequent events have shown that these words were not just a compliment for the militarist project. The whole of the past period in Japan has been marked by a powerful propaganda campaign in favor of involving the country in it. Practical steps aimed at the same this have also be implemented. These include first and foremost the agreement concluded with the United States on handing over military technology. Of great importance, too, have been the trips by two representative missions which have visited Pentagon locations where the development [razrabotka] of space weapons is carried out.

With their customary, narrowly practical approach, the Americans do not conceal the motives behind their interest in getting Tokyo involved in their dangerous venture. We look upon Tokyo as the cheapest supplier, Perle, the assistant U.S. defense secretary, and Abrahamson, the head of the "star wars" program, frankly told journalists a few days ago. But what advantages will Japan get from this?

In working on public opinion the SDI supporters there have placed the main emphasis on the fact that participation in it is a minimal sacrifice in easing the trade contradictions with the United States, and that this will supposedly become a powerful impulse for the development of advanced technology in Japan itself, leading allegedly to the strengthening of its position as a power with worldwide influence.

But the example of Japan itself places these arguments in doubt. For it is not difficult to see that it owes its own rapid rebirth and emergence in the front line of scientific and technical progress primarily to the fact that by virtue of constitutional restrictions it was less closely linked than others with military business, to the respect of the world community, to the declaration of its three nonnuclear principles; not to produce, not to have, and not to bring in nuclear weapons.

These are now being undermined. Possibilities are being sought for getting around them. Tokyo states that it is not going to regard space weapons as nuclear even if they involve the use of nuclear energy. According to the government, SDI will embrace a wide circle of research that is not connected to nuclear aspects, and so possible involvement in the program will not be a violation of the nonnuclear principles. It has been declared that these principles concern only the territory of the country and do not therefore extend to Japanese research carried out beyond its borders.

No matter what they say, however, the facts cannot be changed. The very concept of "star wars" is linked directly with nuclear weapons. And joining in it means casting aside both the nonnuclear obligations and other important obligations that Japan has taken upon itself concerning the use of space for peaceful purposes and banning the export of arms -- the very same principles that are ensuring respect for Japan in the world, and not just respect, but security. Is it not too much to pay for the dubious hope of being able to ease trade restrictions by the United States?

JAPANESE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE HEAD ON GAMES IN DPRK

LD312021 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo March 31 TASS -- The question of holding the competitions of the 1988 summer Olympic Games in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and in South Korea evoked great interest in international Olympic circles, Cazuzy Sybata, chairman of the Japanese Olympic Committee and rector of "Nychon Digaku" University, told TASS correspondent A. Anichkin.

It seems to me that the proposal for organising the competitions in the territory of both Korean states deserves serious attention. Contests in a number of sports can well be held in Pyongyang. Among them one may name at once soccer and cycling. Certainly, this question should be thoroughly discussed by representatives of the DPRK and South Korea. Its positive solution would also contribute towards the settlement of the situation on the Korean peninsula as a whole, Sybata said.

As is known, the international ice hockey and soccer federations, and the tennis association are going to decide the question of sportsmen's participation in the Olympic Games without determining their status as professionals or amateurs, as the executive of the International Olympic Committee intends to recognize as valid the decisions by these federations on this issue.

But the issue is complex as regards both these sports and, for instance, boxing. In this sport amateurs and professionals widely differ: The rules and conditions of competitions are vastly different. The advocates of opening up the games to professional boxers contend that this measure will provide an opportunity for many big-name boxers, the American ones in particular, to take part in the largest sports tournaments.

Accordingly, they assert, this will boost the popularity of this sport. But actually, the case in point is not concern for a further flowering of boxing, but for enhancing the "profitability" of the Olympic Games. This point of view is highly dangerous for sport and actually leads to making commercialism rein over it. It is upheld by those who are interested, above all, in increasing earnings from the sale of television broadcasting rights.

Here we approach the foremost question: Does this line correspond to the goals of the Olympic movement? I should say outright that the issue of opening up the Olympic Games to professionals is directly linked with the tendency towards commercialization, which has surfaced lately, that is an excessive preoccupation with the profitability issue to the detriment of the interests of sport.

JAPANESE MANEUVERS TO INCREASE TENSION IN REGION

LD271008 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Boris Dmitriyav commentary]

[Text] According to the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, all-round exercises will be held in Japan from the end of July and through August to rehearse the strategic dispatch of troops to Hokkaido.

It's the 8th Division of the land Self-Defense Forces stationed in the south of Kyushu that is to be dispatched to Hokkaido, and that is about 5,000 servicemen and almost 1,000 combat and support vehicles. About the same time there will also be naval and air exercises. When reading the report by the SANKEI SHIMBUN, one might believe that Japan is threatened with aggression and the 8th Division of the Self-Defense Forces is hurrying across the country to rebuff it. And where does that alleged threat come from?

Since the matter in question is Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island, apparently the invasion of the enemies' armies is expected this time from the Soviet Union. That, of course, is absolutely absurd and first of all from the military point of view. And in general the whole myth about a Soviet military threat is absurd. Japan's military leaders themselves don't really believe it. Simply the anti-Soviet campaign has long become the sole justification of their existence. The Soviet Union has never intended, and does not intend to attack Japan, and the National Defense Agency is well aware of that.

So why has it become necessary to rehearse the dispatch of a whole division, 5,000 servicemen and 1,000 vehicles from the south to the north of the country? The exercises on Hokkaido are provocative as regards the Soviet Union, both in scale and character. When moving big military contingents closer to the borders of the Soviet Union, it is to be understood that Tokyo regards the Soviet Union as an enemy and the Japanese Army is actually being trained for conducting military operations against the Soviet Union. Moreover, this strategic dispatch isn't by far the only anti-Soviet action of the Japanese military. The Self-Defense Forces have been conducting exercises on Hokkaido long and regularly. And now the National Defense Agency plans to form a special military region there. This is supposed to increase the combat ability of the army in case of extraordinary circumstances. It is planned to deploy new cruise missiles of Japanese make in the north of Hokkaido and have up to 25 submarines close [to] the Soviet Kuril Islands.

All this extraordinary militaristic activity close [to] the Soviet border can only enhance tension in the Far East and that is the first and main aftermath of the course of military confrontation the organizers of the strategic exercises are trying to impose on the country.

JAPAN PEACE COUNCIL SUPPORTS ZUSHI, MIYAKE GROUPS

OW010855 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The Peace Council of Japan stated its all-out support for struggles against U.S. Forces' facility projects in Zushi City and Miyake Island. Yielding to the Pentagon's request, the Nakasone regime is attempting to start constructing airstrip and housing facilities for the U.S. forces in these areas.

The Peace Council of Japan announced its solidarity with the residents of Zushi City and Miyake Island, and the start of a nationwide campaign. The council plans to launch a collection of signatures, meetings, and demonstrations. This antiwar organization also calls on Japan's public opinions to activate the antiwar campaign in opposition to the Japan-U.S. military alliance which imposes danger on Japan's security.

U.S. CONCERNED OVER S. KOREAN REGIME'S DESTINY

LD291750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The Seoul regime, striving to dampen the spark of the popular movement for the democratization of life, has declared the campaign announced by the opposition for the collection of 10 million signatures on a petition demanding the abolition of South Korea's present Constitution and the holding of direct presidential elections to be legal law. At the microphone is our commentator Sergey Pravdin:

Virtually not a day passes now without reports coming from Seoul about mass demonstrations in some regions of the country against the dictator Chon Tu-hwan. Since the beginning of the year the South Korean secret police have thrown more than 1,000 people behind bars. The activity of student organizations has been banned. Leaders of the New Democratic Party of South Korea are under arrest, as are several dozen opposition-minded parliamentary deputies. While promising in words to carry out measures for the so-called liberalization of the regime, the Seoul authorities are indeed intensifying repression. But as yet they are not giving them the desired result. Since the beginning of this year the internal political situation in South Korea has become so exacerbated that even in Washington they have started to display concern over the further destiny of their Seoul puppet. According to a UPI agency report it is this which explains the fact that high-ranking Washington visitors have recently become more frequent in Seoul. A group of congressmen recently visited there followed by Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs Sigur.

Pentagon chief Weinberger will be visiting South Korea at the beginning of next week. A trip to Seoul by Secretary of State Shultz is also planned. But the Washington administration, it goes without saying, is afraid by no means for the fate of General Chon himself, but for its own present positions in the Southern part of the Korean peninsula, which has been turned by Washington into its own (?hearth). High-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration have taken to frequently visiting Seoul in order to determine whether they can count on the fact that Chon will establish order, even if it be with the harshest measures, or whether the United States will have to look for another card in their Seoul collection, as they did for example in Haiti. But about one thing there is no doubt: Nobody will now succeed in putting down the wide movement for democratic transformations. This is also testified to by the creation of a few days ago in Seoul of a national coordinating center for democratization which has been joined by representatives of all opposition forces in the country.

PRAVDA CITES AFGHAN MINISTERS ON PRIORITIES

PM240700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents V. Okulov and V. Shurygin: "Way to Concord. The Revolution in Afghanistan Broadens its Social Base"]

[Text] Kabul, March -- According to the local calendar in Afghanistan, the new year is approaching. What it will be like is a question of concern to Afghans today.

Almost 8 years have elapsed since the national democratic revolution was carried out in the country under the PDPA's leadership. It proclaimed as its aim "the creation of a new society founded on the principles of peace and freedom, progress and justice, fraternity and equality." During this time the Afghan people have achieved undoubted successes in implementing democratic, antifeudal transformations. The land and water reforms have given land to hundreds of thousands of peasants. The process of democratizing society's life has begun; the level of the people's education and culture has risen; and 1.2 million Afghans have learned to read and write.

However, the revolution in Afghanistan is developing under conditions of armed external interference in this country's internal affairs. The United States and its allies have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on the "undeclared war" against the DRA. At the same time, the West's mass media are conducting an extensive subversive propaganda campaign against the DRA.

Therefore, the measures the PDPA is taking to broaden the revolution's social base have to play an exceptionally important role. The main task, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has pointed out, is to broaden the impact on the masses and acquire new friends and political allies.

As reported, the top organ of state power -- the Revolutionary Council -- now incorporates an extra 79 people. More than 70 percent of those newly elected are nonparty people. The Central Council of the National Fatherland Front -- the largest mass public organization in the country -- has been reinforced by 33 new members representing all the ethnic groups that inhabit Afghanistan. The government's composition has been enlarged significantly.

We talked with General Sarzang Khan Zazay, retired, who was appointed minister without portfolio for nationalities and tribal affairs. In the past he has been governor of a province and commander of a division.

"The government is doing a lot to improve the life of the tribes," he said. "Schools and medical centers are being built and wells dug in their settlement regions. The people's power respects their traditional form of self-government, which is what the jirgas are. The task today is to involve the tribes in more active participation in state affairs and, primarily, in defense of the country against encroachments from outside."

In the minister's opinion, the dushmans are maintained chiefly by aid from the United States and its allies. He believes that one of the chief tasks in his new post is to give the maximum assistance possible in returning home to those who let themselves be drawn abroad by deception.

The Pushtuns, Baluchis, and other tribes living both on Afghan soil and on the territory of neighboring states are undoubtedly interested in a peaceful life.

At last September's supreme jirga of border tribes they came out unanimously against U.S. and Pakistani interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and adopted a decision to prevent the use of their territory for imperialism's "undeclared war" against the DRA.

Addressing Western journalists gathered for a news conference in Kabul's Intercontinental Hotel, Maulawi Abdul Wali Hojat, minister of Islamic and awqaf affairs, used specific examples to show the biased nature of Western judgments on the situation in Afghanistan. As is known, by using established stereotypes, the imperialist press persistently pushes the notion that the ideas of the April Revolution are incompatible with the postulates of Islam and that government policy infringes on the interests of ministers of religion and believers in general. They stubbornly ignore all the facts attesting to the opposite. In fact, for example, during the past 4 years alone the government spent approximately 1 billion afghanis on building and repairing mosques and giving assistance to ministers of religion.

In Afghanistan, the bulk of whose population remains illiterate even today, the predominant religion there -- Islam -- plays an important role in the life of the people, particularly in rural localities. According to recently published data, there are 250,000 mullahs and other ministers of religion in the country, while the entire working class totals 420,000, and the intelligentsia -- 190,000.

The dushmans deal cruelly with ministers of religion who refuse to cooperate with them. There are hundreds of representatives of the clergy on the lists of Afghans killed by them. More than 250 mosques have been destroyed.

"Today we patriotically-minded ministers of religion," Abdul Gafur Bagher, recently appointed minister without portfolio for Islamic affairs, said in a conversation with us, "consider it our chief task to make all believers, including the Afghans now in Pakistan and Iran, aware of the truth that the policy of the people's power does not run counter to Islam."

Bagher is a well-known figure in the Muslim world. He graduated from Kabul University and has academic degrees awarded by Cairo and Columbia Universities. He was a member of parliament and worked at the Ministry of Education. He believes that the situation in the country has now improved significantly from the viewpoint of both security and sentiments in different sections of society.

These are the sentiments in Afghanistan today. A story by Sidik Kaun, our Afghan journalist colleague, added a characteristic detail to the overall picture of them. He recently went home, to Laghman Province, and met there with his fellow countrymen, including local employers. One of them trades with foreign firms. Several years ago, he admitted, he wanted to build a grape-processing factory but could not make up his mind to do so. Now, after the Revolutionary Council's recent resolutions, he believes that this is now a dependable and profitable business.

The aforementioned resolutions state that the nation's efforts are now being directed toward establishing mutually advantageous relations with national employers, giving them assistance and protection from competition from foreign capital, and providing business circles with a real opportunity to represent and champion their own interests in government organs.

For the purpose of increasing agricultural production the government encourages the private sector's initiative in creating large mechanized farms permitted by the law on virgin land and on other virtually uncultivable land. Work is now being carried out in the contry to improve the financial, tax, credit, customs, and price policies with a view to taking the private sector's interests more fully into account.

There is no doubt that the work being mounted in the country to broaden the revolution's social base will help to create throughout Afghan territory a situation in which disputed questions can be resolved in an atmosphere of trust and concord.

DRA COUNCIL MEMBER CHARGES PAKISTAN WITH GENOCIDE

PM011133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch under the "Topical Interview" rubric: "Solidarity and Support"]

[Text] Kabul -- Haji Muhammad Chamkani is a well-known figure in Afghan political circles. In the sixties he was already a member of parliament; he then became a provincial governor and took part in many all-Afghan forums...In September last year he was elected chairman of the supreme jirga of border tribes. H.M. Chamkani was recently appointed to the DRA Revolutionary Council.

"Thousands of delegates representing the tribes living on Afghan and Pakistani territory took part in the border tribes' jirga," he told a PRAVDA correspondent. "We unanimously decided to make our contribution to safeguarding peace in this region, particularly to prevent the penetration of dushman gangs from Pakistan into the DRA across the territory inhabited by the Pushtuns.

"In response, the Pakistani regime has launched a punitive operation against the Pushtuns in the Khyber region, introducing regular troops with tanks, artillery, and aircraft there. What is happening there right now can only be called aggression and genocide against our fellow tribesmen who are defending their legitimate rights and interests. In the past too the ruling clique in Islamabad has frequently made attempts to deprive the Pushtun tribes living in Northwest Pakistan of their rights and freedoms won in persistent struggle against the British colonialists.

"It is perfectly understandable that our solidarity and support are with our fellow tribesmen with whom we have a common history and common friends and enemies. We believe that the truth will triumph."

H.M. Chamkani also described the positive changes in the lives of the tribes living on Afghan territory since the April 1978 revolution, the construction of schools and medical centers and veterinary clinics, and the way in which people in the DRA respect their customs and traditions and involve them in the country's administration. Recently a number of popular figures representing various tribes were appointed to the government and other organs of legislative and executive power in that country.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN MOSCOW WITH BANGLADESH

BK011330 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1200 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] A Soviet-Bangladesh trade agreement was signed in Moscow yesterday. As a result of negotiations there, the annual trade turnover, that is, the exchange of commodities between the two countries, will increase 80 percent in comparison to last year. The list of Bangladesh export items for the Soviet Union will expand. The new items will include jute carpets and garments.

REPORTAGE ON PRK TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT

Visits Kiev

AU010939 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Mar 86 p 3

[RATAU report: "A Visitor to Kiev"]

[Text] (Chan Phen), minister of internal and foreign trade of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] who arrived in our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, recently spent several days in the Ukraine's capital city. The visitor had a conversation in the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, inspected the K. Marx confectionery in Kiev, the Darnitsa silk combine, and the Ukrainian SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. The minister made a trip to the Sovkhoz named after the Great October Socialist Revolution in Kievo-Svyatoshinskiy Rayon.

Trade Documents Signed

LD282220 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 28 TASS -- The aggregate volume of Soviet-Kampuchean trade turnover will almost double from 1986 to 1990 as compared with the preceding five year plan period. This increase is envisaged by the agreement between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on trade and payments for that period. A protocol to the agreement for the current year and a number of other bilateral documents on trade have also been signed. The signature from the Soviet side has been put by Boris Aristov, USSR foreign trade minister, the Kampuchean side -- by (Chan Phen), Kampuchean foreign and home trade minister.

Under the long-term agreement the Soviet Union will supply to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the current five-year period equipment, machinery, trucks and tractors, mineral fertilizers and primary materials. In its turn, the USSR will broaden the nomenclature of its imports from the People's Republic of Kampuchea and long with natural rubber and timber of precious tree species, which were purchased earlier, will be supplied from Kampuchea also by some other types of products.

An important characteristic feature of the long-term agreement is the growth of supplies from the USSR to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in 1986-1990 for use in resolving the important tasks set to the republic's agriculture by the Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. Among the tasks set to the republic is to ensure an increase in gross rice crop, a broadening of the cultivated fields and strengthening of the export base of agriculture. Thus, in particular, over the five year period, the Soviet Union is to supply to Kampuchea eleven hundred tractors, 78 thousand tons of various fertilizers and a large number of farm machines.

Large-scale supplies of equipment and materials for use in the restoration of [word indistinct] plantations will be continued. This work is done in cooperation by the two countries within the framework of accelerated development of production in Kampuchea of natural rubber, one of that country's most important export items.

In 1985, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, the volume of Soviet-Kampuchean trade grew 18.8 million roubles as compared with the previous year to reach 100.2 million roubles.

The USSR's exports to the People's Republic of Kampuchea increased by 14.9 million roubles to reach 91.1 million, while the Soviet purchases increased by 3.9 million roubles to reach 9.1 million. Thus in particular, last year the Soviet foreign trade organizations supplied to the Kampuchean partners 298 tractors, 678 various motor vehicles, 7,000 tons of rolled stock of ferrous metals and 6.9 thousand tons of carbamide. The USSR also supply to Kampuchea oil products, medicines, paper, tyres, yarn and consumer goods, including textiles, tableware and others.

The Soviet-Kampuchean documents signed in Moscow today, it was pointed out at the signing ceremony, will be an important step in the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and their fulfillment will contribute towards a further socio-economic progress of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

STRIKES CONTINUE AT U.S. BASES IN PHILIPPINES

LD011531 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Manila, 1 Apr (TASS) -- The general strike by 22,000 workers at U.S. bases and other military sites in the Philippines has been under way for 10 days. Pickets of those participating in the strike are patrolling the approaches to them.

In connection with the strike, the U.S. naval command is today preparing to tranfer to Japan a detachment of amphibious landing craft which is based in the Philippines as part of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

Washington has meanwhile unleashed a campaign of pressure on the Philippines leadership. Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral W. Crowe, who has arrived in the country, demanded that the strike be ended. The visitor from overseas expressed his "alarm" in connection with current events and said that the U.S. leadership is intently following the development of the Philippines situation. We are interested in maintaining political stability in the country on whose territory are located the large bases Clark Field and Subic Bay, Crowe said. Clearly counting on strengthening bilateral military ties, the admiral let it be known that the U.S. Administration intends to increase military aid to the Philippines.

ANTONOV ALLOWED TO RETURN TO BULGARIA

Pre-Departure Statement

LD011831 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 1 TASS -- After lengthy judicial procrastination Sergei Antonov has finally left for home. Before his departure by air Sergei Antonov made the following statement: "At long last the day has come that I have waited for so long and brought me freedom. I have had nothing to do with those people with whom I was associated."

"There was a juridical error made that did not allow Sergei Antonov to leave for Bulgaria immediately", said the Bulgarian citizen's lawyer Giuseppo Consolo. "In any case his acquittal on grounds of 'insufficient evidence' cannot be accepted. Sergei Antonov must be acquitted as being totally innocent."

Returns to Sofia

LD020737 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 2 TASS -- TASS correspondents Andrey Smirnov and Yuriy Tyssovskiy report: Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov returned home Tuesday evening. The long imprisonment could not but tell on the health of the victim of a dirty political provocation. He languished in Italian jail for three years and four months on the absurd charge of involvement in an attempt on the life of the pope of Rome. Sergey Antonov and two other defamed Burgarian citizens were found not guilty, following a long preliminary inquiry and trial which was based on the false testimony of Turkish terrorist Agca who fired at the pope of Rome in May 1981. The trial brought to light facts disclosing American and Italian secret services in organizing that unseemly juridical farce which was used in the West for launching a broad campaign of slander against countries, above all the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

Sergey Antonov and his countrymen were found not guilty "for lack of evidence." This flagrantly unfair wording was adopted to "save the face" of provocateurs and those who masterminded the disgraceful trial in Rome. "I am happy to be back home, at long last, that I am again amid relatives, friends and colleagues, all those who waited for me during that long time. Truth triumphed, in the final account. The slander against me, my countrymen, socialist Bulgaria failed," said Sergey Antonov at Sofia airport.

REPORTAGE ON PARTY CONGRESS OPENING IN SOFIA

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

LD011627 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 1 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, today received the CPSU delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov, that arrived here to take part in the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Present at the meeting were members of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers Georgiy Atanasov and Secretary of the BCP Central Committee Dimitur Stanishev.

Todor Zhivkov spoke about the atmosphere of political and labour enthusiasm in which Communists, all working people in Bulgaria are awaiting the 13th BCP Congress. He stressed that the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people approve of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, the general line endorsed by it of accelerating the country's social and economic development, and of strengthening peace on earth. Nikolay Ryzhkov conveyed to Todor Zhivkov from the Central Committee of the CPSU and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev wishes of success in holding the congress of Bulgarian Communists. He told him about the work done in the Soviet Union to fulfill the large-scale programme of socialist construction outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the creative enthusiasm with which it was received by the Soviet people.

Mutual confidence was expressed that the implementation of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 13th Congress of the BCP will serve the cause of further consolidating relations of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties, peoples and states. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and unity of views on the questions under discussion.

Mikhaylov at Press Conference

LD012037 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 1 TASS -- The importance of the vigorous foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at ending the arms race, removing the danger of nuclear war was pointed out by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Stoyan Mikhaylov. Speaking here today at a press conference in connection with the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party that opens tomorrow, he emphasised that the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev over the Soviet television on March 29 means a new constructive initiative of the USSR, the initiative that mobilizes the actions of peace forces to the struggle for a peaceful future of the world.

Replying to questions from newsmen, Stoyan Mikhaylov described the trial that ended in Rome as an abortive vicious provocation of the secret services of imperialist countries against socialism, Socialist Bulgaria and its citizens. He emphasised that the decision adopted by the Rome court cannot evoke complete satisfaction since Sergei Antonov must be released as absolutely innocent. It was noted at the press conference that much interest is shown abroad in the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. This is shown by the fact that a large number of foreign reporters arrived from different countries to cover the forum of Bulgarian communists. More than 26 hundred delegates representing over 930 thousand members of the Bulgarian Communist Party will attend the congress. More than 130 foreign delegations are expected to take part in the congress.

Congress Opens

LD020638 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 2 TASS -- The 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party opened at the People's Palace of Culture in Sofia today. It is attended by more than 2,600 delegates. Present at the congress are more than 130 delegations of communist, workers, revolutionary-democratic, socialist and other parties and movements. The delegates will discuss the speech by General Secretary of the Central Committe of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov on fundamental questions of further building developed socialism in Bulgaria, the party Central Committee's report to the congress, theses on socio-economic and cultural development of the country, elect the party's steering bodies.

REPORTAGE ON CHANCELLOR SINOWATZ VISIT

Arrives, Met by Talyzin

LD011428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1402 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr (TASS) -- Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of the Austrian Republic arrived today as a guest of the Soviet Government to take part in the opening of the national exhibition "Austria's Modern Industrial Technology."

He was met at the airport by Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee and other officials.

Discuss Cooperation

LD011653 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Talyzin had a meeting today with Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria Fred Sinowatz who arrived in the Soviet Union today as guest of the Soviet Government. Questions of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria were discussed during a conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere. Particular attention was paid to tapping the existing reserves for the further development of Soviet-Austrian commercial and economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Meets With Gorbachev

LD021242 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of the Austrian Republic in the Kremlin today. Fred Sinowatz is currently in the Soviet Union as a guest of the Government of the USSR in connection with the opening of an Austrian national exhibition here on the subject "Present-day Industrial Technology of Austria."

MIKHAYLOV QUOTED ON FRG SDI INVOLVEMENT

LD290828 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 29 TASS -- Two agreements have been signed in Washington on West German involvement in the U.S. "star wars" program, Vladimir Mikhaylov said in PRAVDA today.

He said one regulates West German firms' activities on research into space strike weapons, while the other, "on improving general technology exchanges", defines the procedures for providing Bonn with information from the backwoods of U.S. technology.

The agreements were signed by the economics minister for West Germany and by the defense secretary for the United States, the commentator said, adding: "The Pentagon chief's participation underlines the military nature of the agreements. It is confirmed also by their being classified and not subject to publication."

Bonn's initial plan to wrap up the deal in a general accord on "technology exchanges", Mikhaylov said, was rejected by Washington. The U.S. advocates of an arms race in outer space, he explained, need unqualified backing from the allies.

So nearly all camouflage was brushed aside and the basic intention came to view. It is to harness the West German industrial and research potential to further highly dangerous plans for making near-terrestrial space into another "battleground". This step by the Kohl government is in the opposite direction from the aim it has proclaimed in its European policy, that of "achieving greater security with fewer arms", the commentary said.

"The classified deal between Bonn and Washington followed the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe and was summed up in a joint statement by the leaders of the Communist parties of West Germany and the United States as a further step to escalate the arms race," Mikhaylov said.

"Bonn's action cannot be explained by its servility to Washington alone, although there has been much of it as well. Taking a look at who in West Germany pressed from the very beginning for its unconditional joining the SDI will make many things clear. They included a group of politicians led by Strauss and closely connected with the military-industrial complex. They included old companies, manufacturers of deadly weapons of destruction, acting in collusion with new ones. It is they that are reviving the idolatry of weapons in their country in the secret dream of being finally able themselves, under the cover of SDI-related activities, to launch the production of strategic arms of the new, 'star wars' generation as well."

"Regrettably, the Federal Republic of Germany, or more correctly its present government, appears to be now marching away from disarmament and detente. These steps cannot be concealed by any slick rhetoric. People see in them the known, still remembered habits of German militarism which has caused so many calamities in Europe," the commentary said.

Peace Marchers Oppose Ties

LD301940 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Bonn March 30 TASS -- Anti-war rallies and demonstrations held within the traditional spring "peace marches" were held in more than seventy cities and other populated localities in West German today. Political figures, trade unionists and representatives of mass public organizations demanded that the authorities remove U.S. nuclear weapons from the country's territory and give up participation in the American "star wars" programme.

A protest demonstration, marked by the slogans denouncing preparations for nuclear war, was held near the U.S. Embassy in Bonn. It was simultaneously announced that anti-war activists started a peace march into the region of Hasselbach, the site of American cruise missiles, in protest at the deployment of American first-strike weapons on West German territory.

A statement by the Greens Party Bundestag faction was released here. The party's parliamentarians described as a revolting provocation police outrages against peace marchers in Wackersdorf, Bavaria. A symbolic "peace camp" in that area was crushed and 279 inhabitants of the tent settlement were arrested.

PRAVDA EXAMINES PAPAL SHOOTING TRIAL IN ROME

LD010539 Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 1 TASS -- Put to public examination, the framed-up charge against Bulgarian nationals at the Rome trial began going to pieces, PRAVDA said in an analysis sent from Rome on the course of the papal shooting trial.

It said, among other things: "There is no possibility to dwell on all the trial's absurdities. But here is one example: Agca claimed that he had repeatedly been to Antonov's apartment and that there was a sliding partition there. But the secret services briefing Agca had clearly suffered a lapse on this point. The apartments in the house Antonov lived in really all have partitions. That is, all but Antonov's."

"The more holes there appeared in the 'Bulgarian connection' case, the more distinctly the traces of Western secret services and neo-fascists from the 'Grey Wolves' organization came to view. The prosecutor finally had to drop the charges against the Bulgarians. The trial was ended 'for insufficient evidence'. The implication is: The guilt is there but it simply hasn't been possible to prove it."

"The defense made the last attempt to restore justice in full. But it was a forlorn hope. The time allotted to the defense was cut further all the time. The court began openly to get into a hurry. The verdict was passed right before the Easter holidays. The timing was not fortuitous. By tradition, millions of Roman Catholics on holidays leave to visit their relatives and friends. So the calculation was simple: Behind the festive comings and goings the scandalous flop of a farcical trial will not be so visible and the trace leading to Western secret services will be clean forgotten."

"But the West's reactionary quarters," PRAVDA said in conclusion, "had done everything to set up a disgraceful anti-socialist, anti-Bulgarian campaign and poison the international climate."

Antonov To Leave Italy

LD011452 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 1 TASS -- The Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov can leave for home without hindrance. The decision was taken by a Rome penal court which examined the case after numerous delays. As is known, Antonov was acquitted at a recent trial which failed to find any proof of his complicity in an attempt to kill the pope. Certain forces, with links to the CIA and other Western secret services, made, however, frenzied attempts to detain him in Italy.

PUBLIC OPPOSES THATCHER'S SUPPORT OF NUCLEAR ARMS

LD021007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] A despatch from London: A mass public protest demonstration against Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet's militaristic course has taken place near the Molesworth military base in Cambridgeshire. Here is Mayak's commentary and Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

Intensive preparations for the siting of the U.S. cruise missiles are under way at the Molesworth military base. The first batch of these first-strike missiles was deployed at the Greenham Common base. The British public is aware that pandering to the U.S. military clique's militaristic plans is turning Britain into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. The British came out against the cruise missiles at an earlier stage, too. And now that the Soviet Union's proposals have opened up a real path toward ridding Europe completely of nuclear arms the protest movement is gathering special momentum.

It is also with satisfaction that the public has welcomed the USSR's proposals to liquidate medium-range nuclear weapons on the continent and its initiative to put a complete halt to nuclear explosions.

In these proposals numerous Britons justifiably see a real path toward strengthening peace and toward freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation.

The British Government, however, as evidenced by the statements of its highly placed representatives, not only fails to heed the voice of reason, the demands of its own people, but, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, throws itself into the fray in defense of the U.S. adventurist policies.

Common sense and the national interest alike are being sacrificed here. Judge for yourselves: In an interview with THE TIMES, Prime Minister Thatcher stated literally the following: I do not imagine the world without nuclear arms. Let us be practical about this question. She was blunt about it.

To put it mildly, the British prime minister's practical attitude looks strange. Mankind craves to be rid of nuclear arms, to ban them once and for all -- Thatcher advocates retaining these arms.

The head of the British Cabinet attempts to counter the logic of reason which runs through the USSR's proposal to liquidate nuclear arms over the next 15 years with the distorted logic of military thinking. But, a majority of Britons resolutely reject this logic, if one may call it that. The mass antiwar demonstrations are evidence of this.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON CYPRUS 'DEADLOCK'

LD281715 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 28 TASS -- PRAVDA dated March 28 carried notes by Vitaliy Korionov, the newspaper's political news analyst. The notes are headlined "The Need To Get Out of Deadlock". Follows the full text:

"Disregard by imperialist powers, by the USA, in the first place, for the will of sovereign peoples and for their striving to protect their vital national interests, leads to the emergence of a kind of bleeding wounds on the body of the contemporary world. The problem of Cyprus is, undoubtedly, among such problems which increase the threat of universal peace."

"As a matter of fact, the problem is in an impasse for the twelfth year. The impasse is an artificial one. It has been deliberately created by those who benefit from maintaining an atmosphere of tension wherever possible, the tension which makes it easier to realise the military-strategic designs of Washington and of its NATO allies".

"Cyprus attracts the attention of the Pentagon first of all because this is the third-largest island in the Mediterranean. U.S. imperialism's and its allies' true 'concern' with regard to Cyprus is to turn Cyprus into a military advanced post in the Middle East and in the eastern Mediterranean, into a springboard for military interference in the affairs of Middle Eastern countries and into a transhipment point for the Pentagon's interventionist 'Rapid Deployment Force'. It is precisely those forces that are interested in a division of the island, in a sharpening of inter-community contradictions, and in the preservation of foreign military bases and facilities on Cyprus. The inspirers of such policy do not like daylight. They prefer to take the Cyprus question into a dark corner and to try to 'close' it through a back-stage deal in the NATO lobby".

"But such approach basically contradicts the vital interests of the people of Cyprus who persistently struggle for the preservation of a united, territorially integral, independent and sovereign state and for a possibility of the pursuance of the non-aligned course chosen by them. The stand of the people of Cyprus is being actively supported by all sincere friends of Cyprus.

"The Soviet Union, which established diplomatic relations with the young Republic of Cyprus two days after it came into being, has been invariably expressing support for the struggle of the people of Cyprus, particularly at moments which were critical for them. Our country firmly and consistently comes out in favour of solving the Cyprus question with due regard for the aspirations of the people of that country". "At the beginning of this year the USSR is known to have put forward detailed proposals 'on the principles of a settlement of the problem of Cyprus and on ways to achieve it'. Inadmissibility of a division of Cyprus in whatever form; a solution to the question of the internal set-up of the state of Cyprus by Cyprus people themselves by peaceful means, through constructive talks; demilitarisation of the island's territory; a solution to the Cyprus problem within the framework of the United Nations Organisation; respect for the status of the non-aligned state of Cyprus -- such are the principles being suggested by the Soviet Union for a cardinal solution to the problem of Cyprus".

"The USSR's proposals have met with a broad international response and have been regarded with interest by many states, including the non-aligned ones. The international public opinion has found them constructive and timely. The parliament of the Republic of Cyprus has unanimously expressed satisfaction with the Soviet initiative".

"Washington has taken up a different attitude to the Soviet initiative. It would like to distort the essence of the Soviet proposals and to divert the attention of international public circles from them. At the same time, the Washington administration is trying to pretend that there are ostensibly some shifts and a certain progress in a solution to the problem of Cyprus. In actual fact, the administration is increasing pressure on Athens, on Ankara, and on Nicosia, seeking to impose a convenient-to-it solution to the problem. The visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Greece and Turkey was made use of, in particular, with that that end in view. As a result, the problem of Cyrpus still remains in a dangerous impasse".

"Such a state of affairs does not meet the interests of the Cyprus people -- either Greeks or Turks. The Cyprus people have a legitimate right to become full masters in their own house. Peace-loving states are not satisfied with the current situation on Cyprus. Meanwhile, a balanced approach to the processes of internal and international settlement which could take place simultaneously in the interests of a comprehensive and just solution to the Cyprus problem would facilitate a solution which would meet the aspirations of both the Cyprus people and those forces in the world arena which strive to see the Republic of Cyprus as being a really independent sovereign, territorially integral, demilitarised and peace-loving state".

"The USSR's conviction is that the convocation of a representative international conference within the U.N. framework with the participation of all the sides concerned would become a real step on the way to attaining such a lofty goal. The development of events around Cyprus confirms: The convocation of such a conference becomes an urgent necessity."

"The seat of tension in the eastern Mediterranean should be eliminated. The people of Cyprus should gain a right to manage their internal problems themselves. It is precisely such an all-round viable solution to the problem of Cyprus that the Soviet Union advocates actively and consistently."

NEW AMBASSADOR APPOINTED TO DENMARK

LD011348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov as USSR ambassador to Denmark. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Lev Isaakovich Mendelevich from his duties as USSR ambassador to Denmark in connection with his transfer to other work.

PRIMAKOV, KISELEV VIEW MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

PM311700 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 28 Mar 86 pp 35-37

[Interview with Yevgeniy Primakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and Aleksandr Kiselev, head of Department of U.S. Middle East Policy Studies at the United States and Canada Institute; by Raghdah Dirgham in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] The intricate nature of Soviet relations with the various Arab capitals and parties calls for a reading of all signals, including vague ones, in order to understand Moscow's attitudes, particularly in view of the fact that the Soviet method is still to withhold details and reveal only the broad outlines of the Kremlin's policy.

Many questions remain without a clear answer, but a quick look at the reception accorded to 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] in the PDRY [Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen], shows that Moscow is anxious not to identify itself with Aden's campaign against former Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Yet another example: Monitoring of Soviet reaction to U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to Tunis shows that Moscow is anxious to pursue the strengthening of its commercial and political ties with Tunisia, such as opening up the Soviet market to Tunisian olive imports or keeping Tunisian ports open to Soviet ships.

Visits by Arab leaders to Moscow are expected shortly, beginning with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's visit and, later, a visit by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. King Husayn's visit has not yet been decided upon.

Some of the issues, like the Afghanistan question and the Iraq-Iran war, are accorded priority by the Soviets. This, of course, is as far as the Middle East and the Near East are concerned. One must bear in mind that the list of priorities on the international level is topped by Soviet-U.S. relations and other issues before it comes to the Middle East region. Talk about convening an international conference on the Middle East seems to point to the distant future. As for the Soviet attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war, it suggests some sort of admission of Moscow's support for Baghdad at the present stage. But Afghanistan remains the predicament which the Soviets would like to get rid of, provided that any settlement is not at their expense. They support an understanding between Pakistan and Babrak Karmal's government, even if this involves the redemarcation of borders. What is important for Moscow is that the ruling regime in Afghanistan not collapse, while it meanwhile seeks to broaden the base of this rule to include some of those who disagree with the regime in power. Moscow is making serious efforts to convince Pakistan to enter into a direct dialogue with the Afghan Government.

AL-HAWADITH arranged an interview on these issues with a senior adviser to the Soviet leadership on Middle East affairs, Yevgeniy Primakov, who was recently elected [candidate] member of the CPSU Central Committee and who is the former director of the Oriental Studies Institute. He is now director of the World Economics and International Relations Institute. AL-HAWADITH also interviewed Aleksandr Kiselev, head of U.S. Middle East Policy Studies at the United States and Canada Institute (in the Soviet definition, the Middle East extends from Afghanistan to Morocco). The interview revolved around the Soviet concept of U.S. policy in the area and the possibility of an understanding between the two giants. The first interview was with Yevgeniy Primakov.

AL-HAWADITH: What has hindered progress toward solving the problem of Afghanistan, particularly after the Americans, through President Reagan's message to the UN secretary general, offered what were described as guarantees?

Primakov: What kind of guarantees? The Americans want our forces to stay in Afghanistan. They are making efforts to ensure that Pakistan remains distant from an agreement with the Afghan Government because they do not want the former to move toward direct negotiations with the latter. So what kind of guarantees are these? For our part, we have gone as far as laying down a timetable with Afghanistan under which all our forces will be withdrawn. But we need guarantees that would freeze the activities of the forces hostile to the revolution and which use Pakistani territory in particular as their base, as well as those of the Iranian forces. We want guarantees from Pakistan, which I do not believe is operating singlehandedly in this field because the Americans have a strong hand in the matter.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the exacerbation of Pakistan's problems with the Pathan tribes or the Pushtun tribes, and what effect do you expect this to have?

Primakov: Naturally they will constitute pressure on Pakistan's rulers because they realize the problems posed for them by the flow of refugees in large numbers. They also realize that some of the tribes do not wish to be the victims of what is taking place in Afghanistan. Also, if we take the reality into consideration, I believe that Pakistan would be prepared to find a solution if the United States allows it.

AL-HAWADITH: There is talk about the possibility of concluding a deal of reaching an understanding between Pakistan and Afghanistan regarding their common border. Afghanistan would abandon its claim on the Pathan region and in return for Pakistan's cooperation in solving the Afghan problem in a manner satisfactory to Kabul.

Primakov: I do not know the details, but Afghanistan so far does not officially recognize the existing border. Naturally, the two sides can discuss the problem.

AL-HAWADITH: So the redemarcation of borders is an idea that is likely to be agreed upon?

Primakov: Yes, but it should be part of a comprehensive solution. Afghanistan needs guarantees regarding the activities of the forces hostile to the revolution.

AL-HAWADITH: You insist on supporting Babrak Karmal regardless of the price you will have to pay in Afghanistan.

Primakov: He enjoys our support because he is his country's leader.

AL-HAWADITH: In Lebanon, can the Soviet Union play a role that would help to...

Primakov: What help does Lebanon need?

AL-HAWADITH: Syria is trying to play a role to...

Primakov: In our view Syria is making maximum efforts.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us take for example the increasing activities and influence of the Hizballah party. Is Syria unwilling to or incapable of curbing Hizballah's behavior?

Primakov: In my view it is incapable.

AL-HAWADITH: What would that mean in the future, especially if we take into account what is happening on the Iraq-Iran front?

Primakov: This would create conditions even more serious than the present ones. I expect the situation in Lebanon to deteriorate even further if an urgent solution is not reached. Naturally, there is a connection between what is happening there and what is happening in terms of the Iraq-Iran war.

As you know, our attitude toward this war is against its continuation. We are making efforts to stop it, but unfortunately we are incapable of doing so. But we are still utilizing our diplomatic contacts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you, for instance, trying to influence the DPRK or Czechoslovakia so as to stop the flow of arms to Iran?

Primakov: Do not ask me such questions because I do not know the answers. I speak in general terms. This war is illogical and it also affects Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: How would you analyze what happened in Egypt?

Primakov: I do not know much about what happened. I believe that very few people know the truth of what happened. The Egyptians have told us that what occurred was an outburst of feelings by some members of the security forces who are dissatisfied with their conditions of service. But I do not believe that these incidents give the impression that President Mubarak is unable to control the situation. I believe that he is capable of doing that and that the recent events did not rob him of this ability.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you think that a foreign hand was present in those events or were they purely internal developments?

Primakov: I am not in a position to judge that. I am distant from the scene of events and, in any case, I do not wish to interfere in Egyptian affairs.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your attitude toward such operations as the assassination of [mayor of Nabulus] Zafir al-Masri? Do you condemn or approve such actions?

Primakov: How can we endorse an assassination whatever it may be? We are against terrorism.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view the emergence of a division within the Palestinian ranks and within the PLO as affecting Palestinians in the West Bank?

Primakov: The emergence of a division was an inevitable result and a reflection of the reality of the situation within the Palestinian movement. How can the PLO's actions abroad be separated from the situation in the occupied territories? Any Palestinian division will help Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: What are the broad outlines which the Soviet side will put to the U.S. side when bilateral consultations on the Middle East conflict take place?

Primakov: We will tell them that there is a need to reach agreement on finding a comprehensive solution for the Middle East. Agreement must first be reached on this principle.

AL-HAWADITH: After King Husayn proclaimed the freezing of the Amman accord a Palestinian delegation that did not include Yasir 'Arafat came to Moscow to attend the CPSU congress. What is your attitude now toward 'Arafat?

Primakov: The composition of the delegation was a Palestinian decision. We neither invited 'Arafat nor were we against inviting him. We addressed the invitation to the PLO and they decided on the composition of the delegation. With regard to the Amman Accord, it is known that we have been against it from the beginning, but we are not against rapprochement between 'Arafat and Husayn. In fact we have encouraged such a rapprochement, but the manner in which this took place triggered our negative reaction because it represented a move toward a unilateral deal.

AL-HAWADITH: In his speech King Husayn referred to the U.S. acceptance of the principle of convening an international conference sponsored by the five permanent members of the Security Council and the invitation to the PLO to attend this conference provided it recognizes Resolution 242...

Primakov: We have no such information. Maybe King Husayn has American promises, but I personally have not met recently with U.S. officials and, therefore, I have no such promises. If these promises have been made then they are a beneficial element. Why should there not be a conference attended by the five major powers? Our stand supports the convening of such a conference provided that one single representative participates in it, that is, the PLO... As for recognizing Resolution 242, this concerns the PLO alone. It rejects it not because it entails recognition of Israel but because it regards the Palestinian problem as a question of refugees. Of course, people in the West distort the PLO's stance by concentrating on the issue of recognition of Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you support Yasir 'Arafat?

Primakov: Personally, why not? He is a personal friend of mine despite the method he is following. I fully realize that he follows the method of "detours and evasions," which is not in the Palestinian people's interest.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view the future of the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement?

Primakov: We support the rapprochement. For many years in the past I made efforts with a view to influencing people to follow this course. I also support efforts for a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement because it is of extreme importance. Without Arab unity it is impossible to confront Israeli expansionism.

AL-HAWADITH: How will the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement affect Soviet-Jordanian relations?

Primakov: Of course, its effects will not be negative.

AL-HAWADITH: How positively will the rapprochement affect Moscow's relations with Amman?

Primakov: As I have already said, we have encouraged rapprochement and we have been looking forward to it. Not only does it help both sides but it will no doubt also help our policy, and it will be in the interests of security and stability in the area.

AL-HAWADITH: Is the United States, in your view, prepared to accept an active Soviet role in solving the Middle East problem?

Primakov: I do not think so... So far the U.S. attitude accepts that we only play a role of providing an umbrella for its policy.

AL-HAWADITH: The Americans say they prefer convening a conference that would be inaugurated by the big powers, after which they would remove themselves so that the actual negotiation would take place directly between the parties and, when an agreement is reached, the big powers would provide the necessary guarantees.

Primakov: We are not against this idea; indeed, we want a conference like this to be convened. After that committees can be set up to deal with particular problems. Also bilateral groups can be formed, such as a Jordanian-Israeli group and so forth.

AL-HAWADITH: You do not accept negotiations between the parties concerned, to be followed by guarantees to be provided by the big powers?

Primakov: If such negotiations lead to bilateral deals between the parties then we are against them... Frankly, we wish to participate in the conference not with the aim of impeding it or preventing its being convened but, instead, to help it succeed. We want to help the parties that want just results from this conference. Militarily, Israel is still much stronger than the Arab countries, and the United States supports it. They want to corner the Arabs so as to dictate their terms to them. We are against this not only because it is unjust but also because it will not lead to a lasting peace.

AL-HAWADITH: Therefore you do not expect any move toward agreement on an international conference.

Primakov: Soviet-U.S. consultations will be held on these matters... I do not know exactly when, but I would expect them to be held at the level of experts. We will exchange views from a standpoint of principle. I repeat that we do not wish to participate and we will not participate in a conference that would be a framework for imposing an Israeli diktat on the Arab world.

AL-HAWADITH: There has been talk in Washington about the Americans seeking to obtain guarantees from the Soviet Union...

Primakov: We are prepared for any kind of guarantees, and we are prepared to discuss all manner of guarantees, but it is the Israelis who are opposing any guarantees other than the guarantee of their military superiority over the Arab world.

AL-HAWADITH: While no progress is being made toward an international conference because of the hard-line stands, serious developments are taking place on the ground. There is the fact that the Palestinian division has extended to the occupied territories, and there are attempts to impose the type of autonomy that Israel wants whether the inhabitants of the occupied territory like it or not.

Primakov: I too believe that there is a need to reach a political solution not only in the interest of international security but also in view of the developments on the ground such as those who have mentioned. But the question is: What kind of solution?

AL-HAWADITH: Our question does not concern the principle but what is happening on the ground while you wait for an acceptable solution. What is taking place is a new reality that might go beyond what you are concentrating upon now.

Primakov: This is true, since the Israelis have often exercised the policy of fait accompli. Naturally, we must stop this, but how? The Arabs have unfortunately been unable to unite their ranks, and it cannot be said that there is now a strategic parity to which 'Abdallah al-Ahmar [assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command] referred in his speech at the CPSU congress in Moscow when he said that there will be no solution except on the basis of a strategic balance. Of course, it is better if the equation of strategic parity is achieved, but it does not exist yet and it cannot be achieved between Israel and Syria alone. The Syrians need the support of all the Arab countries if they wish to achieve this equation, but unfortunately they are not being given such support. For this reason I say that the absence of this equation should not be a hindrance to reaching a solution of the Middle East problem, provided that it is a just and comprehensive solution.

AL-HAWADITH asked Aleksandr Kiselev about the details of the Soviet-U.S. disagreement on an international conference and the reason for the change in the U.S. attitude toward accepting the principle of Soviet participation in the conference. He said:

The Americans are pragmatists. Recently they have realized the impossibility of their attempt to solve the Middle East problem singlehandedly. Therefore they are now "trading words" about the possibility of convening an international conference.

AL-HAWADITH: Does the Soviet Union oppose the idea of holding direct negotiations under the umbrella of an international conference?

Kiselev: Convening an international conference means direct negotiations. We support this; we support setting up bilateral negotiation groups under UN auspices. For example, Syria and Israel could sit together without interference by the Americans, the Soviets, or the Chinese in order to discuss the current problem.

AL-HAWADITH: What you are saying is almost identical with the U.S. idea that calls for an international conference under whose auspices the parties concerned will negotiate directly. So where is the problem?

Kiselev: The problem is that we want a comprehensive solution for all the outstanding problems between Israel and the Arab countries. The Americans want separate deals; they are against a comprehensive deal. This is the difference. Israel is not prepared to sit down and negotiate with the Arab countries concerned. It is prepared to sit down with one country only, and the Americans support this.

AL-HAWADITH: U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has made further visits to the area. What is your analysis of the new U.S. ideas following the freezing of the Amman accord?

Kiselev: What the Americans are now telling everybody is that time is passing quickly, that time is not in favor of the Arabs, that next October Israeli Government will be transferred from the Labor Party to the Likud, and that if no agreement is reached with Peres then it will be impossible to reach an agreement with Yitzhaq Shamir or Sharon. For this reason the U.S. advice to the Arabs is to grasp this opportunity before it is too late. But this every "propaganda" has put the Americans in a difficult corner since they have no new ideas that would encourage the Arabs. For this reason they are waging a large-scale campaign of which Murphy's tour of the Middle East and the trading of words about an international conference are a part. Mr Murphy is trying to convince the Arabs to join a separate deal with Israel, threatening that failure to make a move now means missing an opportunity. But the Americans are unable to make any new proposals.

AL-HAWADITH: Sharon and Shamir wish to get rid of the Arab citizens in the occupied territories as a solution to the occupation problem. While the Labor Party prefers another option which, although similarly negative, does not aim at throwing out the inhabitants but rather at imposing an Israeli autonomy on them.

Kiselev: Both want to annex the occupied territories without the inhabitants. The difference is unimportant for the Arabs.

AL-HAWADITH: While the two superpowers insist on this or that detail which prevents their coming to an understanding, what is happening on the ground is in effect placing in jeopardy the inhabitants under occupation. There is a view that says: Stop clinging to those details that are costing the people concerned further sufferings.

Kiselev: Such words are in the interest of Israel. I also realize that this is, unfortunately, the feeling of some of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. Such a climate does exist, but it is not the prevalent feeling in the Arab world. There is a polarization of the Palestinians' feelings in the West Bank, but they are not in the great majority. There are two views -- one calling for accepting what is now being offered to them so that they will not lose everything, and another calling for the escalation of resistance to Israel so as to secure the acquisition of rights. This means that the sicuation could deteriorate further, and so the only solution is to find a comprehensive solution. The two superpowers must try to create a suitable atmosphere for a Middle East settlement with the help of balanced, joint Soviet-U.S. efforts.

AL-HAWADITH: In his speech to the CPSU Congress leader Mikhail Gorbachev spoke at length about the question of terrorism without referring to regional conflicts in the world. It is known that the United States concentrates on the terrorism issue; Indeed, this has become a fundamental matter for U.S. policy in the Arab world. How far does coordination and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States on terrorism go?

Kiselev: First, politically, ideologically, and practically the Soviet Union is against terrorism. At the same time we are against combating terrorism with terrorism, especially state terrorism. For example, the recent bill adopted by the U.S. House of Representatives empowering the U.S. Administration to combat terrorism against any American citizen in any country effectively gives the United States the right to intervene in the internal affairs of any other country. We are against such stands. We desire Soviet-U.S. cooperation against terrorism, but there is a difference of interpretation on the concept of terrorism.

AL-HAWADITH: Some Soviet-U.S. consultations on the question of combating terrorism have taken place at the level of exports. When will the next round of these talks be held?

Kiselev: We have held such consultations. Why now? This issue is an area of real cooperation between us. If we are prepared to cooperate, this will not be at the expense of the rights of other countries because we are against interference in the affairs of other countries.

AL-HAWADITH: There has been much talk about Soviet guarantees and U.S. guarantees regarding conflicts around the world. While both sides demand guarantees from one another, the conflicts continue.

Kiselev: Washington has turned down all the Soviet proposals regarding joint guarantees to strengthen world security. You might recall that 5 years ago we put forth proposals to boost security in the Gulf. We are prepared to recognize U.S. national interests, but the United States never recognizes the Soviet Union's national interests in the Middle East, for example, which is our immediate neighbor while the United States lies 10,000 km distant. This is a good example of their treatment of us.

AL-HAWADITH: You mentioned "balanced" efforts. Do such efforts exist regarding the Iraq-Iran war? How do Soviet efforts differ from U.S. efforts in this regard?

Kiselev: Verbally, the Soviet and U.S. attitudes are the same: opposition to the continuation of this destructive war. But in practice this war is in the interest of Israel only, the U.S.'s closest ally. It has fought in this war indirectly through arms supplies to Iran.

AL-HAWADITH: It is also known that arms are reaching both sides from the Eastern camp and the Western camp.

Kiselev: When Iraq was occupying Iranian territory there was grumbling against the Soviet Union because of its decision to stop giving arms to Iraq with whom it has a treaty of friendship. But now no such grumbling is being heard. Why? Because it is now Iran that is occupying Iraqi territory.

AL-HAWADITH: So now you support Iraq because Iran is occupying its territory.

Kiselev: We support Iraq because it wants a peaceful settlement while Iran is rejecting it.

AL-HAWADITH: The United States also says that it wants to end this war.

Kiselev: The prolongation of the war is in the Americans' interest. Who will suffer from the war? Iran, which is not a friend of the United States (which seeks to weaken the Iranian regime). Iraq? This war has brought it closer to the United States. The war provides an excuse for keeping U.S. forces close to the Gulf region.

AL-HAWADITH: As long as both sides are bleeding it is somewhat acceptable to many people. But have the Soviet and U.S. stands changed following the recent new developments on the ground?

Kiselev: The United States might now be ready to take steps that would end this bloody conflict.

AL-HAWADITH: A few months ago there was talk about the possibility of allowing mass Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel in which French President Francois Mitterrand will play a part. There was also talk about the possibility of taking steps to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, beginning with the establishment of relations with the Eastern bloc countries. It is said that Polish leader Jaruzelski played a part in this. Recently such talk has died down.

Kiselev: I do not know. Such talk was neither Soviet nor Polish. It was talk by the West, a Western invention. There is no reason for us to resume relations with Israel. What would prompt us to do so?

AL-HAWADITH: Israeli and American acceptance of effective Soviet participation in an international conference in return for such a step.

Kiselev: Whether they accept it or not is unimportant. What is important that it is impossible to find a solution without the Soviet Union's participation.

U.S. APPLYING PRESSURE ON SUDANESE ELECTIONS

LD011648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 1 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Petr Fedorov]

[Excerpts] As REUTER reports from Khartoum, general elections are being held in Sudan today. Today's elections are taking place in difficult conditions. The point is that the Washington administration is trying to apply pressure on the outcome of the elections. The other day the U.S. State Department decided to stop financial aid to that African country. Let us recall that military supplies to Sudan were stopped immediately after the Numayri regime was brought down a year ago. The fact that official Khartoum decisively condemned the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Libya served as grounds for this anti-Sudanese step.

Defense Minister' Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, has stated in connection with this that the United States has no right at all to give orders to Sudan about what kind of relations it ought to maintain with one country or another. Sudan, the minister stressed, rejects such advice regardless of who gives it and in what form it is given. It looks as if though there is one less obedient puppet of Washington on the political map.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL CONCLUDES VISIT TO USSR

Comparison of Gorbachev Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 April carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS report on the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, given at the Kremlin Palace dinner in honor of Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on 31 March. The PRAVDA report, under the general headline "In a Friendly Atmoshpere," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 1 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 3, revealing that PRAVDA omits the introductory first paragraph of the TASS English report. Otherwise, the two versions are identical.

Gorbachev, Machel Hold Meeting

LD011425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on 1 April had a meeting with the chairman of Frelimo, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the work being done in the Soviet Union to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and about the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state to improve the situation in the world, liquidate nuclear arms on earth, and prevent an arms race in outer space.

It was stressed that the Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocates the just political settlement of conflicts in different parts of the world with unconditional respect for the right of every people to choose a road of development.

Samora Moises Machel said that the 27th CPSU Congress was viewed as an event of great international importance by Mozambique, which fully shared the idea of establishing a comprehensive international security system put forward at the congress. He described the work done by Frelimo to mobilize the Mozambican people to repulse the attempts of the imperialists, racists, and their agents to push Mozambique off the road of building a new life.

Samora Moises Machel expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the unselfish assistance to and support for the People's Republic of Mozambique. The participants in the meeting emphasized that the causes of the tense and explosive situation in southern Africa were the policy of intervention and aggression pursued by the racist Pretoria regime backed by imperialist forces with respect to independent African states, the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by that regime, and the very existence of the inhuman system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

They condemned resolutely the U.S. so-called "constructive engagement" policy with the Republic of South Africa, confirmed solidarity with the courageous struggle for freedom waged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia under the guidance of the African National Congress and the South West African People's Organization.

The mutual striving for the further development and deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and Frelimo, and between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique, was expressed during the meeting. A number of concrete measures to be taken in this direction were agreed upon. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee declared that in its just struggle the Mozambican people can continue relying on the support of the Soviet people.

Samora Moises Machel conveyed an invitation to Mikhail Gorbachev to visit the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The meeting was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Machel Lays Wreaths

LD011116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is in our country on a working visit of friendship, visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. He honored with a minute's silence the memory of the creator of the CPSU, the founder of the world's first socialist state.

The guest paid a tribute of profound respect for the memory of the Soviet soldiers fallen during the struggle against fascism, in the name of peace on earth. The leader of the People's Republic of Mozambique laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. [video shows soldiers laying wreath, Machel and two unidentified officials behind; the second wreath-laying ceremony video shows Chief of General Staff Akhromeyev on Machel's right]

Departs Moscow

LD011340 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has left the Soviet Union today upon the completion of a working visit of friendship at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

The leader of the friendly country was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Stops Over in Kiev

LD020851 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] On his way home, Samora Machel made a stop in Kiev. At Borispol Airport, decorated with the state flags of the USSR, the Ukraine SSR, and the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel and officials accompanying him were met by Shevachenko, member of the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Merkulov, department head of the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee; Kravets, Ukraine SSR foreign minister; Zgurskiy, mayor of Kiev; and other officials.

The guest made a tour of Kiev, acquainted himself with its historical and cultural relics, and visited the memorial complex -- the Ukrainian state museum of the history of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45.

A talk took place between Valentina Shevchenko and Samora Machel. Comrade Shevchenko briefed the Mozambican leader on the active work that is in progress in our republic to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress [words indistinct]. She wished Comrade Machel and the party-state leadership of People's Mozambique successes in building new life, lasting peace, and happiness.

Samora Machel expressed warm gratitude for (?all the hospitality) accorded to him on Soviet soil, and confidence in the further constant strengthening of friendship and fraternal solidarity between Frelimo and the CPSU and between the two states and peoples.

The guest has left Kiev.

MOZAMBICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ASSESSES SOVIET TIES

LD292024 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Interview with Joaquin Chissano, member of the Politburo and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, by Igor Potovskiy on the "Interlocutor" program; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Potovskiy] Good evening. The 9th anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique will be marked on 31 March. We call your attention to an interview given by Joaquim Chissano, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee of Frelimo, and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Comrade Minister, speaking of a most important event in the history of relations between our countries and our peoples such as the friendship and cooperation treaty signed on 31 March 1977, we would first of all like you to give your opinion on the general principles guiding the USSR's relations with those developing countries that have chosen the socialist path, in particular with Mozambique.

[Chissano] The principles guiding Soviet relations with countries that have chosen the socialist option, or that are building socialism, are as the CPSU Program pointed out, principles of solidarity, political and economic cooperation, support in their economic and cultural construction, and the training of cadres to increase their capabilities in defense and other fields. These are principles that deserve our support. They are principles in accordance with proletarian internationalism and socialism. These principles gain more strength when they are based on respect for independence and equal rights and noninterference in the internal affairs of countries. Our country has had long experience with the USSR and is satisfied with the respect that exists for our choices, our independence, and our nonalignment.

The implementation of the principles of the CPSU in relation to our country has allowed for frank and friendly discussions that contribute to the constant expansion of our relations in all areas.

[Potovskiy] Comrade Minister, which areas of Soviet-Mozambican cooperation can you highlight in particular?

[Chissano] Mozambican-Soviet cooperation occurs in nearly all areas of the economic and social life of the People's Republic of Mozambique; it plays an important role in the building of the material and technical base of a socialist society. Recently, on 12 February, we celebrated the 10th anniversary of economic and commercial agreements on air and maritime transport and fisheries. Our bilateral cooperation, which is to our mutual advantage, extends to other areas such as agriculture, with the cotton project in Nampula Province and soil studies in the Incomati Valley in education, with the setting up of technical and professional training schools; in health, with the antimalaria campaign; in culture; in other areas. The joint fisheries firm, Mozapesca, and the naval repair works and the floating dock are also developing successfully. Joint projects are being carried out in the area of mining and geology in oil and gas prospection, and in the establishment of an agricultural tool factory.

The USSR actively participates in reinforcing the defensive capability of our country, particularly in ensuring us the means to confront the aggression from racist South Africa through the armed bandits that are an integral part of its destabilizing and aggressive force in southern Africa.

In the process of the growing development of Mozambican-Soviet relations, a positive role is played by the altruistic and talented work of Soviet specialists working side by side with Mozambican workers in the task of socialist construction in our country. The whole of this joint work is the result of the friendship and solidarity existing between our peoples and sister parties that began during the period of national liberation -- that of the Mozambican people led by Frelimo against Portuguese colonialism. Our ties of friendship and cooperation grow and are consolidated on a basis of solid and common principles -- Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

To sum up, our consistent work for the consolidation and development of fraternal relations of cooperation, of friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples, and sister states, is the living dynamic expression of the materialization of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR, as is so well borne out by the facts I have just mentioned.

ARTICLE CHRONICLES DECADE OF ANGOLAN STRUGGLE

PM271410 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov article: "The Struggle Continues"]

[Text] When, 10 years ago, at the end of March 1976, the popular forces for the liberation of Angola expelled the remnants of South African troops from the country's territory, the Angolan people could breathe again. In a tough and difficult struggle they had inflicted a crushing defeat on the South African aggressors who had invaded the country and the counterrevolutionary gangs operating alongside them.

For the first time in Angola's history bright prospects for building a new society free from exploitation opened up.

However, from its very first days the young independent state had to devote the greatest attention to defending its borders and safeguarding revolutionary gains. From the territory of illegally occupied Namibia racist South Africa constantly carried out armed provocations against Angola. Over the years the South African Army has repeatly invaded Angolan territory, sowing death and destruction. It is entirely understandable that this state of affairs has seriously complicated Angola's peaceful development. But its people, not relinquishing their arms, have continued to steadily progress along the path of building the new life. The socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, have given them substantial support in this.

Recently the situation around Angola has sharply intensified again. The United States, implementing the strategy of "neoglobalism," is setting its sights on escalating subversive activity against the young African state. Not content with setting the racist Pretoria regime against it, Washington has taken the anti-Angolan National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] terrorist grouping under its financial wing. The recent "warm reception" given to its ringleader Savimbi in the U.S. capital confirmed the Washington administration's intention to expand the policy of state terrorism against Angola.

In honor of the glorious victory of 1976, 27 March is celebrated as a victory holiday. As they did 10 years ago, the Angolan people are having to celebrate with weapons in their hands in readiness to repulse any provocative actions by South Africa and UNITA with U.S. backing. But the Angolan people are confident that they will win final victory in the undeclared war that the forces of imperialism and reaction have unleashed against them. The struggle continues.